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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO 6 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Congress And League At Cross-Roads

Hurdles And Obstructions In Path Of Unity

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

LIGHT ON JINNAH-NEHRU TALK DEADLOCK

How "Deliverance Day" Turned Prospect Into Portent

JINNAH SAYS IT IS FALSE THAT HE IS BENT UPON PRESERVING BRITISH DOMINATION

How the Jinnah-Nehru talks which commenced at Delhi soon after the outbreak of war in Europe and which were hailed all over the country as a happy augury came to an abrupt and unfortunate end, is revealed in the correspondence that passed between the two leaders.

Jinnah Accuses Jawahar

Mr. Jinnah, who has released the correspondence for publication, in a prefatory statement refers to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's tour in the Punjab during which Mr. Jinnah says the Pandit attacked him "in a manner unworthy of any responsible leader."

Mr. Jinnah also says that the reasons for Pandit Nehru's refusal "to continue his talks with me, as given by him, are far from correct, are misleading and unfair."

Congress-League Gulf

Pandit Nehru's letters, especially the last one, discuss at some length basic principles and the fundamental policies of the Congress and point out how "the hurdles and obstructions" placed in the way of a satisfactory understanding with the Muslim League, have showed the gulf that separates the Congress and the Muslim League in their respective political outlooks.

JINNAH-JAWAHAR CORRESPONDENCE

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has released the correspondence between himself and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In a statement he says:—

"I regret to find that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during his recent tour in the Punjab and elsewhere, has thought fit to attack me in a manner unworthy of any responsible leader. He accuses me of being bent upon the preservation of British domination over India which I can only characterise as not only unwarranted, but mean. The reasons for his refusing to continue his talks with me, as given by him, are from correct, are misleading and unfair.

I would not further comment upon his reckless and irresponsible pronouncements, but I shall rest content with releasing the correspondence between us on the subject. This will show the true reasons for his refusing to proceed further in the matter, and I leave it to the public to judge the impossible attitude that is being taken up by him and the Congress.

JAWAHAR'S LETTER

Copy of letter from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed to Mr. M. A. Jinnah dated 1-12-39 from Allahabad:—

MY DEAR MR. JINNAH: When we met last in Delhi, it was agreed that we should meet again to discuss various aspects of the communal problem. You told me that on your return to Bombay you would write to me suggesting some date for such a meeting. I have been looking forward to your letter since then. I hope that whenever it is convenient for you to fix a date you will kindly let me know.

Sir Stafford Cripps is coming to India soon and is likely to spend two or three weeks in this country. He is on his way to China. I do not yet exactly know when he will reach here, but probably he will come in about a week's time. During his brief stay in India he would like to meet you if that is possible. I do not know his programme at all, nor do I know what cities he intends visiting. But I take it that he will go to Bombay.

MR. M. A. JINNAH.

Could you kindly let me know if you are likely to be in Bombay about the third week of this month or later? This information might help him to arrange his programme. He is coming by air and will land in Allahabad.

Yours sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Copy of letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru dated 4-12-39 from Bombay:—

MY DEAR JAWAHAR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st December, and thank you for it. As at present advised I hope to be in Bombay for the next two or three weeks, and if it is convenient to you I shall be very glad to see you and fix up any date that may suit you. Please, therefore, let me know what date and time will suit you.

As regards Sir Stafford Cripps, I received a letter from him, and I have already replied to him C|o. your address as directed by him, and as I have already stated I shall be here in Bombay and he is arriving at Allahabad on the 8th, as I understand from his letter, I shall be very glad to see him when he is in Bombay. On hearing from him I shall fix up also the date and time that may suit him.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

"DELIVERANCE DAY" & ITS EFFECT

Copy of letter from Pandit

(Continued on page 8 Col. 1.)

Hungaro-Italian Solidarity

Csaky-Ciano Talks Result In Complete Identity Of Views On All Matters

VENICE, JAN. 7.

COUNT CIANO IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS ON HIS TALKS WITH COUNT CSAKY SAID THAT PERFECT IDENTITY OF VIEWS WAS SHOWN NOT ONLY ON THE POLITICAL PLANE, BUT ALSO ON THE MORAL PLANE ON ALL EUROPEAN PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

It is learned that Count Ciano is leaving for Rome during the day and Count Csaky is returning to Budapest to-morrow.

ROME, Jan. 7.

Italy will take no initiative to form or enter any Balkan Bloc, says Sgr. Gayda in the "Giornale d'Italia," writing regarding the Ciano-Csaky Conversations.

Italy wants to live in peaceful collaboration with the Danubian Balkan states but wants to preserve her freedom of action.

A Balkan 'Bloc' under present conditions will be premature.

NO ENCROACHMENT ON EUROPE.

The "Giornale d'Italia" declares Italy has no aggressive intentions towards the U.S.S.R. she simply wishes to check the expansion of communism.

"Russia may stay unmolested within the confines of her frontiers, but if communism attempts to encroach on European and Italian zones of vital interest, Fascism will be ready with the right answer.—Reuter.

FOUR POINTS IN TALKS

An earlier cable stated:—

Count Ciano and Count Csaky who are beginning conversations in Venice, to-day will deal with four main problems, according to a semi-official Hungarian statement quoted by the Rome radio, namely, the consequence to Hungary of a common frontier with Russia; secondly, Hungarian-Rumanian relations which are stated to show no improvement, (but it was added, they have communism as a common enemy, and this should bring them together); thirdly, Hungaro-Yugoslav relations and, fourthly, common attitude of Italy and Hungary to the European War. —Reuter.

CIANO-CSAKY TALKS

VENICE, Jan. 6.

Count Ciano told journalists that he and Count Csaky had a two-hour conversation, and added: "We had a long and exhaustive talk and thoroughly discussed Central and Eastern European situation. You can say that we were in agreement over the talks and that both Italian and Hun-

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 7.)

Mr. Hore-Belisha, who has resigned from the Cabinet, firing a Bren gun on the range during his visit to the small Arms Factory at Enfield.

WHY HORE-BELISHA LEFT WAR OFFICE

British Press Demands Full Explanation

LONDON, January 7.

It is understood that Mr. Hore-Belisha has decided, following the Parliamentary tradition, to make a personal statement after the end of the question time upon resumption of Parliament on January 16.

He will make his last appearance at the War Office to-morrow, before handing back the seals of office on Tuesday.

British Press Demand

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Prime Minister's tribute to Mr. Hore-Belisha's work at War Office and to important reforms he carried out is warmly endorsed in the evening newspapers, which invite Government to give a full account of events leading to the resignation.

BELISHA'S ONLY DESIRE

In a letter to his constituents Mr. Hore-Belisha, who is M.P. for Devenport refers to the fact that at the War Office: "It was my responsibility to reorganise drastically and to prepare thoroughly the British Army for war. Many changes and enlargements were necessary and it has now taken the field in ever growing numbers and in democratic organisation. It will acquit itself with valour and distinction if and when the occasion comes. Whatever task may fall to me I shall perform with vigour but I have no thought at present moment but that of winning the war.

"TIMES'" TRIBUTE

Changes in Government announced last night are given a mixed reception in Press.

"The Times" says that a feature of the reconstruction, upon which Mr. Chamberlain is to be congratulated is that he has found new Ministers from outside the ranks of the present or any previous administration. The question of what further changes in organisation and personnel of the Government may still be found necessary, it says, is left open.

Commenting on the services which Mr. Hore-Belisha has rendered to the Army "The Times" remarks that like those by Lord Haldane, they will only perhaps be fully appreciated in retrospect and it adds that in any case there is no reason to suppose that his retirement marks the extinction of political carrier, which has been distinguished by the most essential quality of drive. Nor need the changes on the whole be considered as more than changes "ad interim."

PUBLIC DEMAND REASONS

"The Daily Herald' also concentrates its main attention on the change at the War Office and says the public will demand to know reasons, which decided the Prime Minister to remove Mr. Hore-Belisha, whose reorganisation of the Army system, it says, has gone a long way to increas-

(Continued on page 7, col 3)

CONGRESS CABINET

No Meeting This Month

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, announces that there will not be any meeting of the Congress Working Committee during this month.

The Bengal question which was said to have prompted such meeting, the General Secretary says, has been now cleared in its position by the latest decision of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President.—United Press.

FATE OF POLES IN SWEDISH STEAMER

BERLIN, Jan. 6.

Forty-two Poles of military age travelling to England were taken off the Swedish steamer "Konung Oskar" when the ship was stopped in the Baltic, says the official German News Agency.

The Poles have been brought to a German harbour together with the Swedish steamer which is being further examined.—Reuter.

Steamer Collides With Patrol-Boat

OSTEND, Jan. 6.

The mail steamer "Prince Charles" collided with a French patrol-boat, off Dunkirk. The patrol-boat has been seriously damaged. The "Prince Charles" has returned here.—Reuter.

LONDON.—Six members of the crew of the trawler "Eta" landed at an East Coast Port, after the vessel had been sunk by a mine, which caught the trawler.

STOP PRESS

LALA SHAMLAL DEAD.

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

The death has occurred at Lahore of Lala Shamlal, M.L.A. (Central), at 2 a.m. this morning following a sudden heart attack. —A. P.

Fresh Misfortune Befalls Turkey

SMYRNA, Jan. 7.

Following violent rainstorms, torrents of water swept through Smyrna and suburbs, paralysing transport and cutting off the electric current.

Flood waters inundated lower quarters of the city, causing houses to collapse and extensive damage, but hitherto no loss of life is reported.

Three villages in the plain of Brussa, with a total population of 2,000 are completely maroonded, and troops manning improvised rafts, are trying to rescue the villagers, whose position is perilous.—Reuter.

M. Kallio, President of Finland (with white mustaches) during a visit of inspection to the Mannerheim Lines of Defences.

"CITY OF MARSEILLES" BADLY HOLED

One Lascar Killed And Thirteen Indian Seamen Injured: Master Of Liner Suffering From Bruises And Shock

LONDON, January 7.

THE CITY LINER "CITY OF MARSEILLES" WAS BADLY HOLED AMIDSHIPS, AFTER STRIKING A MINE OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST YESTERDAY. ONE LASCAR SEAMAN WAS KILLED AND THIRTEEN INDIAN SEAMEN WERE INJURED.

THE "CITY OF MARSEILLES" HAS A TONNAGE OF EIGHT THOUSAND AND CARRIES A CREW OF 163.

INTERIOR Of LINER WRECKED

The explosion occurred only a few minutes after the pilot cutter had put the pilot aboard The Master of the cutter said that they had gone away about fifty yards from the City of Marseilles" when the latter struck a mine. The ship's boats were immediately lowered, but two boats capsized and about fourteen men were seen swimming in the water.

Three managed to climb on to the rudder of the Liner and the pilot cutter put off one of its own boats and picked up the men in the water, some in the last stages of exhaustion. Afterwards the cutter took four of the Liner's lifeboats in tow, bringing about forty members of the crew of the Liner to port.

TOWED INTO PORT

A lifeboat was called out and guided to the Liner by an Air Force 'plane and the "City of Marseilles" was towed into port to-day.

There was very little external damage apart from two lifeboats wrecked, but the interior of the vessel was wrecked. Capt. Olsen, Master of the Liner, was injured in the explosion and is suffering from bruises and shock.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE SHIP SUNK

OSLO:—A Hamburg-America steamer the "Frankenwald" (5062 tons) sank last night near Steinsund Sognefjord, 45 miles north of Bergen. The crew of 48 and two Norwegian pilots were rescued by a Norwegian destroyer and taken to Bergen.

TRAWLER LOST IN COLLISION

LONDON:—It is officially announced that His Majesty's Trawler "Kingston Cornelian" was lost with skipper and a crew of sixteen in a collision

HOW IT SANK

GIBRALTAR:—It is announced that the patrol trawler "Kingston Cornelian" (449 tons) sank after being in collision with the French Liner "Chella" (6,920 tons) in the Straits of Gibraltar on Friday night.

The trawler sank almost immediately after the collision. Boats were lowered from the "Chella" and every effort was made to find the survivors, but none were picked up. The "Chella's" bow was damaged and is now being repaired here.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Healthy Punjabee Khatri Gazetted officer 31 widower seeks slim educated virgin. Province, caste, poverty immaterial. Box No. 12669 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted for decently settled in life and highly educated Bachelor scions of respectable Hindu families very handsome, accomplished matches, caste and dowry no consideration. Apply with photo to "Hymen Reform", C|o "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay. (1696)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Senior Shorthand-Typist thoroughly conversant with general office routine who can do correspondence independently and also experienced accountant to maintain accounts in Gujarati but knowing English. Apply Box No. 12685, "Bombay Chronicle".

New Year Concession! Learn—Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping for Rupees Three per month. Join immediately; Radhamukund Institute, Khatauwadi, Central Cinema, Girgaon. (1268)

Wanted clerks, graduates, Lawyers, doctors, elec. and mech. engineers and overseers. Apply for terms to No. 12686, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted smart and educated young ladies to work on handsome remuneration. Apply The Bombay Welfare League, Gustad Chambers Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort. (12676)

Wanted Throughout India, Burmah and Ceylon. Ambitious stockists, agents, Canvassers and Travellers on lucrative terms. Apply sharp. Sirco, 491, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 2. (12677)

A Golden opportunity to all whether Employed or Unemployed! Free advice to either Sex. Employment Guarantee Corporation, 269, Hornby Road. (12684)

Wanted an M.B.B.S. or L.S.M.F. resident lady doctor for the Kanya Gurukula Dehradun to teach homenursing and midwifery to the girls of the Kanya Gurukula. She will also be required to take over medical charge of the institution. Salary according to qualifications. Unfurnished quarters free. Must be a Vegetarian. An Arya Samajist will be preferred. Apply stating terms to:—Vidyawati Seth, B.A., Principal, Kanya Gurukul Dehradun. (1701)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of January, 1940, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution.

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof".

Dated this 15th day of November, 1939.

By Order of the Board,
N. Sirur and Co., Ltd.,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
(1674)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MR. MAHOMED BADOO has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from MR. ISMAIL GULAM MAHOMED NOORANI. Any person or persons having any interest in or claim to the said property or any part thereof, by way of Sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, Trust, inheritance, possession, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she or they will be precluded from making the same and such claim, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Underia Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 483 499. New No. 7743, Old Survey Nos. 2506. 2507. 2630. New Survey Nos. 3972. 3970 and Cadastral Survey No. 1071 of Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 344 and Street Nos. 14, 18 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Underia Street, on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Musjid of the Underia Street and which said premises is in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1940.

PATELL & EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1720.

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Advertiser strong in English and Accounts wants a part time job either as Correspondence Clerk, Accountant or Private Tutor. Please write to L. A. Gokarn, 62, Kesav Bavan A. Building, Bombay 16.

156. PRIVATE TUITIONS

Tuitions given to High School Students at residence Guaranteed success undertaken if necessary. Apply Box 12673, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

SPECIAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES

16th February, 1940.

The SPECIAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1940. The 16th of January, 1940, is the LAST DAY for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office or from the Heads of the affiliated Colleges.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 8th December, 1939.
(1529)

PUBLIC NOTICE

In connection with the various functions at Government House during the Viceregal Visit, i.e., Evening Party on the 8th, Ladies Garden Party on the 9th and Dance on the 13th January, 1940. Guests attending these functions are hereby informed that the Lower Gate has been closed as an entrance to Government House grounds. They are therefore requested to enter by the Upper Gate, Walkeshwar Road.

They are also advised to bring licensed chauffeurs with them in order to save themselves delay and inconvenience.

J. C. WILSON,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Divisions.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1940.
(1724)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HIMATLAL JUGALDAS, PUSHPAVATI, wife of Himatlal Jugaldas, CHOONILAL GIRDHARLAL, CHHOTALAL HIMATLAL and SHANTILAL HIMATLAL have contracted to sell to our client the property firstly described in the Schedule hereunder written as trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 2nd day of March, 1933 and the property secondly described in the Schedule hereunder written as owners thereof. All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, mortgage, charge lien, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES ABOVE REFERRED TO:

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon being Plot No. 23A of the Chaupatti West State of the Bombay Municipality at Dady Sett Road, containing by admeasurement 446 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 4 A/380 of Malabar Hill and Cumbala Hill Division, New Survey No. 7298 (part) and Municipal D Ward No. 2660 (3), Street No. 12 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Dady Sett Road, on or towards the South by Plot No. 24A of the said Estate secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by Plot No. 22 of the said Estate held by Vallabhdas Odhavji and Radhavji Vallabhdas and on or towards the West by Plot No. 23B of the said Estate held by Bai Banoobai Jehangirji Ghandhy.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant leasehold land or ground being Plot No. 24A of the Chaupatti West Estate of the Bombay Municipality at the Dady Sett Road, containing by admeasurement 177.22 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 5/380 of Malabar Hill Division, New Survey No. 7298 (part) and Municipal D Ward No. 2660(9), Street No. 101 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North-East by Plot No. 23A of the said Estate firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the South-East by Dady Sett Road, on or towards the South-West by 30 feet Road and on or towards the North-West by Plot No. 24-B of the said Estate held by Bai Banoobai Jehangirji Ghandhy.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1940.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1718.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHHODLAL GIRDHERLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1000 square yards or thereabouts being Plot No. 3A of Ghatkopar Town Planning Scheme No. 1, Survey No. 258 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Ghatkopar-Kirol under B Ward, House Nos. 33 and 33A, Khot's Khata No. 126, Village Khata No. 53, all which premises are situate at Ghatkopar.....in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra in District of Bombay Suburban and are bounded, on the East by a Gulley leading to Public Street, on the West by Harihar Nivas belonging to Bai Shamabai Trikamji, on the North by Public Street and on the South by Public Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1940.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1721.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients BINNY & CO. (Madras) Ltd., of Madras, are the owners of the Trade Mark "P 2940" which has been used by them extensively for the past eleven years on Khaki cloth of their selection and is well-known to the public and the trade.

In March, 1936, our Clients learnt that SHAH POPATLAL PUNJABHAI, of Maskati Market, Ahmedabad, were selling Khaki cloth not of our clients manufacture bearing the number "2940."

Our clients thereupon filed a suit against Shah Popatlal Punjabhai in the Court of the 1st Class Sub-Judge at Ahmedabad being Civil Suit No. 1046 of 1938 for an injunction damages and other reliefs.

By a Consent Decree, dated the 16th October, 1939, passed in the aforesaid suit Shah Jayantilal Popatlal, their Servants and Agents have been permanently restrained from selling or offering for sale Khaki cloth not sold or dealt in by our clients as and for the goods of our clients and in particular from selling, offering for sale or otherwise disposing of Khaki cloth not sold or dealt in by our clients bearing the number 2940 or any other colourable imitation of our clients Trade Mark "P 2940" and have further been ordered to pay to our clients a sum of Rs. 50|- as costs of the aforesaid suit and to bear their own costs.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that any person, firm or Company found selling or offering for sale Khaki cloth not sold or dealt in by our clients bearing the number 2940 or any other colourable imitation of our clients Trade Mark "P 2940" will be immediately dealt with according to law.

Dated the 6th day of January, 1940.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Binny & Co.
(Madras) Ltd.
1722.

THE LOVELY LARK HAS DONE IT

KANANBALA

CAPTIVATES THE HEART OF ALL BOMBAY!

in New Theatres' Newest Musicomedy!

JAWANI-KI-REET

with

NAJAM, NEMO, JAGDEESH, etc.

Directed by HEMCHUNDER who gave you "Crorepati"

Music: R. C. BORAL.

Drawing full houses at

KRISHNA

TALKIES Dubash Theatre.

Time: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY

AUCTION SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mukundchand Anupchand the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Khatizabai, widow of Mamad Essa Chunawalla and Umer Mamad Essa Chunawalla, the Mortgagors, in exercise of the Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 1st day of April 1939, and subject to the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of December 1937 and the Transfer of the said Mortgage dated the 31st day of January 1939 and further charge dated the 31st day of January 1939, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property this day the Monday the 8th January 1940 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed from the cess payable thereon) with the building situate at Cadell Road, Mahim admeasuring 1215 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New No. C|3933 New Survey No. 1C|5 and Cadastral Survey No. 1347 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "G" Ward Nos. 5129 (5), 5129 (6), 5229 (6a) and 5129 (6b), New Street Nos. 457 (5), 457 (6) 17, 19, 21, 23 and 19A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

ART FOR THE NATION!

A clarion call for the cause of the country!! For the people who let live others and suffers for others!

Glorious GOHAR

IN

Shree RANJIT'S

Socio-Revolutionary Hit

Achhut

(THE UNTOUCHABLE)

with

MOTILAL, VASANTI, CHARLIE, etc.

A CHANDULAL SHAH PRODUCTION in Gujarati

THIRD Thrilling Week

At

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

SHANTARAM'S ART CREATION

PRABHAT'S

ADMI

18th GLORIOUS WEEK

AT

CENTRAL

Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

CROWDS OF 1939

FOLLOW MINERVA'S PUKAR

ON IT'S VALIENT MARCH IN 1940

23rd WEEK

AT

MINERVA

Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

SHE .....

"WILL"

now appear on the screen as the Queen of Mirth!

? WHERE ?

Watch to-morrow

Mahagai Conference At Poona

Demand For Dearness Allowance And Control Of Profiteering

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 4.

A Mahagai (Dearness) Conference was held here last night under the Presidentship of Sane Guruji, the Kisan leader of Khandesh. About fifteen local trade unions participated.

Com. Henry, Chairman, of the R.C., in his speech dealt at length with the grievances of the workers in general and of municipal workers in particular. He pictured the sufferings of the workers due to the dearness caused by the war profiteers, and declared on behalf of the municipal workers their readiness to go on strike, if their demand for the dearness allowance was not granted.

Sane Guruji appealed to the Congress Working Committee to launch a nation-wide struggle for Independence and assured Mahatma Gandhi that they were prepared to undergo any ordeal were he to start the struggle. He exhorted workers to stand firm and united and assured them that out of such struggle the struggle for freedom would arise.

Three resolutions were passed by the conference. First was moved by Com. S. M. Joshi, President of the Municipal Workers' Union. Conference thereby expressed satisfaction at the attitude taken by the Congress towards the war and urged the Congress to take up such issues as dearness, and to launch struggle for achievement of complete independence. The second demanded of the employers dearness allowance in proportion to rise in prices of food stuffs. The third demanded opening of cheap grain shops and the control of prices.

SOLVING PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Bombay Govt. Offer Facilities In Industrial Training Institute At Ahmedabad

The Government Industrial Training Workshop at Ahmedabad organised by the newly-established Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay, will be started with effect from 1st of January 1940.

The Government of Bombay has before it a two-fold aim in establishing the Industrial Training Workshop. The primary function of the Workshop will be to afford help in solving the problem of industrial unemployment. It is also intended to assist in raising the standard of skill and efficiency of those who are engaged as operatives in the textile industry in the city.

To suit the double purpose the arrangements of the Workshop will fall into two divisions, viz. (1) assistance in unemployment relief and (2) technical training for work in the local industry. In pursuit of the primary aim, i.e., No. 1, stress will be laid on the equipment of the industrial worker for the pursuit of a secondary occupation which may be carried on in his own home or in a workshop, when the industry fails to afford employment to the worker. Efforts will be made to furnish remunerative employment to those thrown out of employment owing to fluctuations in the industry to the extent permitted by the available means and facilities. The secondary occupations will be selected with the object of utilizing the idle time of the workers to produce things which may be consumed by the working class in the city and by the mass of people in the surrounding area, as also of meeting the requirements of public bodies.

HANDICRAFTS

In the list of occupations, drawn up for the purpose, handicrafts will of course predominate. The spinning and weaving industry is of special significance from this stand-point. There will be provision also for some occupations requiring mechanical skill and the use of machinery, for example, turning, moulding, etc.

The basic idea of the scheme is that in the course of his normal employment, the industrial worker learns a new job in his spare time so that he will not find himself altogether helpless if and when he loses his place in the industry. The course must be undergone before workers can earn any appreciable amount in the workshop. The object is to avoid hardships which may be occasioned if the course of training has to start after unemployment sets in.

TRAINING FACILITIES

The training facilities will of course be available for those who are already out of employment and the training can be speeded up in their case because the whole of their time can be utilised for this purpose. It is possible to extend opportunities of vocational instruction to boys and girls as well as to adults belonging to the working-class, and to others who may choose to adopt any of these lines as their principal occupation.

It cannot be denied that there is considerable room for improvement in the technical knowledge and efficiency of the operations engaged in the textile industry. Any arrangement which helps in this direction will raise the value of the worker and result in an immense gain for the industry. Steps are contemplated for undertaking this important activity in course of time.

Details of the Scheme can be had gratis on application to the Superintendent, Government Industrial Training Workshop, Labour Welfare Department, Ahmedabad.

NATIONALITY OF ANGLO-INDIANS

Mr. Gibbon Criticises "Society Of Indiamen"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

With reference to a press report that a certain section of Anglo-Indians have decided to change their nationality and have inaugurated a society styled as the "Society of Indiamen" to protect their political interests, Mr. C. E. Gibbon, President of the Anglo-Indian Civil Liberties Union, says:—

"It has been suggested to me that some members of the Anglo-Indian Civil Liberties Association have approved of this action and have joined the Society. This is not true. No Anglo-Indian proud of his heritage, whether it be of the East or the West, would countenance such action.

"The public should know that the persons who have engaged themselves in this 'change of nationality movement' are a discontented group of so-called Domiciled Europeans, who were rightly requested to dissociate themselves from the European Association and were invited, in their own interests, to join the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

"No Anglo-Indian with the spirit of Anglo-Indian nationalism and its co-ordination with the larger nationalism that is now pervading the country, can associate himself with this idea of a change in nationality. Rather it is for us to develop a sense of pride that it has been given to us, by bonds of blood, to be a bridge as it were between the East and West, to serve the interests of the Indian nation and the Empire by the interpretation of the one to the other

So let it be. We Anglo-Indians regarding our political views and callings, have not nor are we ever likely to surrender our birthright.—United Press.

Electricity Company To Pay Fine

NARAYANGANJ, Jan. 5.

Sentences to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each were awarded to the Chittagong Electric and Engineering Company Ltd. and its local engineer, Mr. Jineswar Paul under the Indian Electricity Act, by Mr. A. G. Holmes, I.C.S. Narayanganj.

The prosecution case was that one Harlananda Poddar (26) was electrocuted on July 1 last, while he was washing his mouth in a street hydrant. The Government Electrical Inspector came here and made enquiries. On the report of the Inspector the Government started the prosecution.—United Press.

Inconveniences Of Haj Pilgrims

CALCUTTA, January 5.

Mr. Adamjee Hajee Dawood, President of the All-India Hajees' Welfare League, in a statement to the Press, draws the attention of the Government of India to the serious inconveniences caused to Haj pilgrims following the closing of the Calcutta port for the Haj pilgrim traffic, and requests them to take immediate steps to remedy the same.—United Press.

Birla's Donation To Kanya Vidyalaya

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Seth Jugal Kishore Birla has donated Rs. 10,000 to the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya of Baroda.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, JAN. 8

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Songs from Sadnana. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 K. H. Wakankar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 What shall I Cook? 9-5 Sunderabai. 9-35 M. U. Khan. 9-45 Stars of Sitara. 9-52 The Air Chorus.

12-30 p.m. Gujarati geets. 12-40 Marathi songs. 12-50 Bhavgeets. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Garbas. 1-10 Mutual Understanding: Lesson in English and Hindustani. 1-25 V. U. B. Orchestra. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music and School Broadcast. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 English Literature. Jane Eyre: Talk. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3 Scene from Shakespeare's 'Romeo and Juliet' 5 You asked for it. 5-10 Selected by Latif M. Hashambhoy. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5 30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Dhun Jamshetji Kerawalla. 5-50 Selected by D. R. Lele. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Picked from the papers. 6-20 Master Dina. 6-30 Janapada Geet. 6-40 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-50 Manne Chakkar Rakhoji: Unemployed: Can you help? 7 Natak ki Kahani: Short resume of history of Hindustani drama. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Sunderabai. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English followed by a relay of the B B C news bulletin. 9-45 K. H. Wakankar. 10 Khadim Husain. 10-30 Late news.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-15 As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Khadim Husain. 8-45 The A I R Trio. 8-55 Giridhar Geets. 9-5 Kumar Gandharv. 9-25 Bhairaon on Sitar. 9-35 Readings from Gujarati books. 9-45 Sunderabai. 12-30 p.m. to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 A Bhajan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 H. Wakankar. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Film duets. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Qawwalis. 6-10 K. H. Wakankar. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani: Talk 7 Do not guard your Frontiers? Talk in Gujarati 7-15 Bhajan and Bhavgeet. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Kaku ane Kansaki: Historical play of old Gujarat. 8-5 Khadim Husain. 8-25 to 8-30 As in Bombay 1. 8-30 Aescalapius and Co. 2. 8-45 Can you guess the artist? 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 Kumar Gandharv. 9-20 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-30 Answers Please. 9-50 Ken McCarthy and his dance band with Beryl Templeman. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-10 Tawakkal Husain Khan. 5-30 Kumari Vir Putri. 5-40 Vocal Selections. 6-15 Nawab Din. 6-25 A I R Strings. 6-30 For Villagers Only. 7-30 I Knew a Man, 11: Mohammad Husain Azad: Talk in Hindustani. 7-45 Azim Prem Ragi. 8 Kumari Yamuna Sane. 8-15 Sports Review (relay from Lahore). 8 30 Bai Gangubai of Hubli. 8-50 A Sarangi recital. 10 Alf Duke's Band.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-15 As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Azim Prem Ragi. 6-30 Kumari Yamuna Sane. 6-40 Nawab Din. 6-50 Tawakkal Husain Khan. 7-10 Bai Gangubai of Hubli. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Kumari Vir Putri. 8 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Tawakkal Husain Khan. 9-50 Haidar Husain. 10 Behag.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the Countryside. 7 Jagan Nath. 7-15 Airvoice Orchestra. 7-20 Nirmala Devi. 7-30 This Human Nature, 1: Behaviour of crowds: Talk in Hindustani. 7-45 Umra Zia Begam 8-5 Abdus Salam. 8-15 Sports review. 8-30 Women's Programme. 9-50 Abdul Salam. 10 Jagan Nath. 10-10 Umra Zia Begam.

Dacca Programme

257 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Stars on parade. 5-30 Santi Dhar. 5-50 Sambhu Pal. 6-5 Gnayer Katha. 6-45 Vismadev Chatterjee. 7-30 Sweet Grooves. 7-45 Let your child grow, 1: Talk in Bengali. 8 Sunity Chakravarti. 8-15 Bimalendu Sen. 8-30 Sambhu Pal. 9-5 Tookoorani. 9-45 Provat Mookerjee. 9-55 Bimalendu Sen. 10-15 Tookoo rani.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For the Countryside. 5-50 For the Countryside (Contd.) 6-10 Uttamarna: Humorous monologue. 6-20 Prasad Kumar Mukerjee. 6-35 Adhamarna: Other side of above monologue. 6-45 Vismadev Chatterjee. 7-30 Abhadir Math, 2: Thriller in 2 instals. 7-50 Anil Das. 8-5 Modern Tendencies in Education, 1: Talk. 8-20 Haramani, 4: Sowrashtra Bhairav. 9 Law and the Citizen: Talk. 9-45 John Phillips and his orchestra.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Radhika Mohon Maitra. 9-40 Four Classical songs. 9-55 Radhika Mohon Maitra. 10-15 Four more songs: Narayanrao Vyas.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Lucknow Radio Artists: Chorus. 6-17 Rusoolanbai of Benares. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar: For Rural Areas. 7 Group Singing. 7-10 Ashfaq Husain Majnoon and Party. 7-24 Rusoolanbai. 7-44 Ashfaq Husain Majnoon and Party. 8 History as it happens: Review of current events. 8-15 Rusoolanbai. 8-30 To-day's topic. 8-35 Let's Smile a While: Reply Post Card: Duet. 8-45 Ashfaq Husain Majnoon and party. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Mayfair Orchestra.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil). 4-6 Our Dumb Friends: Dog: Talk in Tamil. 4-16 Song story in Tamil. 4 20 Health First, 1: Playlet in Tamil. 4-30 Max Miller: Comedian. 5 A. Parthasarathi: Nagaswaram. 5-20 A. Parthasarathi: Nagaswaram. 6-5 Shrimati M. Lakshmi of Trichur: Voice. 6-40 To-day's Headline (Telugu). 6-45 Mudikondan C. Venkatarama Iyer: Voice. 7 To-day's Headline (Tamil). 7 5 Men of the Hour, 2: Daladier: Talk in Tamil. 7-50 Patita: Playlet in Telugu. 8 Mudikondan C. Venkatarama Iyer: Voice. 9 To-day's Headline (Engl) 9-5 Books that have changed our minds: Plato's Republic: Talk. 9-15 Interlude. 9-45 A I R Artist: Veena. 10 Shrimati V. Subbalakshmi: Voice.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For Rural Areas. 6-20 Sreeranga Neetulu: Gossip. 6-30 Ramadas Kirtanas: 6-40 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 European programme. 9-37 Rhythm. 9-53 Jan Kiepura: Tenor. 10-5 Grace Callwell

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Shrimati R. Brahadambal: Vocal. 6-5 For the Villages. 6-30 K. V. Kesava Bhagavatar: Vocal. 7 Learn to Sing. 7-15 What is it like? Review of recent books. 7-50 Devakottai Narayana Iyengar: Veena. 8-45 Shrimati R. Brahadambal: Vocal. 9-45 Devakottai Narayana Iyengar: Veena.

Java Programme

(21, 25 27, 29 and 31 metres)

15-03 Tea concert. 16-00 Entertainment for the children. 17-00 The news and weather reports. 18-05 Foreign week review. 18-20 Nirom Orchestra. 19-58 Stock reports. 20-01 Swing music. 20-30 Slot. 21-00 Close down.

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In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- only for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

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P.F.

GASTRIC ULCER

caused intense suffering

Even if your stomach trouble is not so serious as that of Mr. S. A., whose letter is quoted below, remember that his suffering probably began with just a twinge of indigestion. For that is how excess acidity first makes itself felt, and often excess acidity leads to the agony of ulceration.

Mr. S. A. says: "I feel it my duty to write of the wonderful results I have received from Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I have been suffering from Gastric Ulcer for three years, and goodness knows I have suffered I have had four X-rays and I don't think I have worked one full week in two years. To-day I am one of the happiest men in the town through Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. I have been back at work seven weeks and am still going strong."

It is easy to stop your stomach pains before they develop more seriously, by taking a few doses of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder in milk or water. But if matters have gone farther, the same treatment will soon bring relief. The perfectly balanced alkalis in Maclean Brand Stomach Powder soothe and reduce inflammation, neutralise excess acidity, and restore normal digestion.

Be sure you get MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" appears on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Wall-Street Liquidation In N. Y. Cotton Market

DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE DAMP ENTHUSIASM

Hedge Selling And Trade Support

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The A. A. A. announced 1940 state cotton planting allotments totalling 27,070,000 acres, which is 473,000 acres lower than 1939. It is designed to produce a crop of about 12 million bales.

Movements on the New York Cotton Exchange were irregular on Friday with foreign interests on both sides. The market opened steady and partially responded to the firmness abroad. Trade and Wall-Street buying absorbed hedge selling and liquidation. Prices later eased on local and New Orleans selling and in sympathy with securities with demand limited to scale down price fixing. European news damped enthusiasm. Finally Wall Street liquidation and hedging appeared with poor offtake.

At the opening March was quoted 3 points up at 11.13 and improved to 11.14 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to 10.96 which was the lowest level. The market closed at a net decline of 14 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 11.29c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy with increased selling and closed at a decline of 10 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 11.09c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of one point with March 8.82. The market was feverish after early hedging and contracts were scarce. Prices firmed on Bombay and local support attributed to Governments requisitions shipping. The rise met profit-taking. There was trade calling and speculative buying on expectations of continued improved trade support following the publication of yarn control details. The market closed at a rise of 20 to 21 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 15 points at 9.29d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was very steady and Uppers futures advanced 27 to 29 points. Giza futures closed 37 to 31 points up. The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels advanced 60 to 69 points and Ashmouni futures gained 10 to 24 points.

LOCAL MARKET

The Bombay market since we wrote our last review fluctuated both ways and on balance closes an advance of Rs. 11-1/2. The highest rate for Broach April-May was Rs. 330 (January 3) and the lowest Rs. 292.1/2 (December 27) state Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee. At first, prices had a declining tendency on persistent bull liquidation. Buyers appeared to have withdrawn for some time and rates were forced lower under the influence of Option-dealers' selling. However, on the eve of the New Year, Calcutta operators re-entered the market and effected large purchases. This gave an important fillip thus causing prices to advance sharply. General speculative buying, covering by Option dealers and bullish Liverpool cables also assisted the rise. The market then reacted on profit-taking. The increase in the rates of interest for loans on cotton also had a somewhat depressing effect. The New York market evinced a good tone due to the strength of near positions, a large unfixed call position and the firmness of the Bombay and Liverpool markets. The highest price for the March position was 11.25 (January 3) and the lowest 10.75 (December 22.) As prices approached the 11-1/4 cent level for March, realising and Southern selling were attracted. Pressure for repossession of loan cotton is reported to be increasing. Such repossessions thus far are estimated to be 1,650,000 bales. The Liverpool market after declining in the earlier part on liquidation responded to the strength of Bombay advices and rates further advanced on American fresh speculative New Year buying.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 11.14+04 (10-9 a.m.)

New York March lowest 10.96—14 (3 p.m.)

Liverpool March highest 9.06+25.

Liverpool March lowest 8.80—01.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cable from their New York friends :—

"Reported announcement likely near future of possible substitution of high grades out of present crop for low and short cottons now held in loan stock. Terms or quantities yet unknown."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends :—

Liverpool.—Trade buying principal feature. Some hedge selling and profit-taking towards close. General trend definitely upwards.

Liverpool.—Rapid advance may bring liquidation but looks higher on freight position.

New York.—Further easing likely although expect higher ultimately.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 6.

January	11.22
March	11.11
May	10.81
July	10.48
Middling Spot	11.46

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 6.

January	11.22
March	11.15
May	10.86
Middling Spot	Nominal.
11 a.m. RATES	11.15
December	NOON CALL.
March	Closed.
May	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipt at All U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	13,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 6.

Following a decline of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 325 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 327/3 under scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 323. The Liverpool market was closed to-day. In the afternoon there was scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 325/8.

The market was easy towards the close on increased professional realising and prices weakened and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under :—

F G M/G Broach April/May	Rs. 320/8
F G M G Broach July/Aug	Rs. 328/0
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 280/8
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 284/8
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 228/8
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 232/0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay : Jan. 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup. Fine	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	239	237	234	231
M G Punjab	239	237	234	231
M G Oomra No. 3	294	292	289	286
M G C. P. No. 1	310	308	305	302
M G C. P. No. 2	300	298	295	292

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay : Jan. 6.

Bengal Fine	233/34
Punjab Fine	233/34
C. P. 1	305/07
C. P. 2	294/96
Berar	289/90
Khandesh	278/81
Jalna/Sailu	279/81
Ahmednagar	278/79
Broach	334/36
Sindh N. T.	354

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay : Jan. 6.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Since 1st Septr. Last year
Khandesh	1,050	28,256	19,679
Central India	237	24,758	89,359
Barsi and Nagar	2,250	62,336	22,236
Hyderabad-Gaorani	185	23,655	1,786
Berar	2 241	118,202	61,356
Central Provinces	476	27,651	18,640
Total Oomras	6,439	284,868	213,066
Dholera	1,195	18,935	68,009
N.-W. Provinces	148	18,469	687
Rajputana	535	16,572	18,676
Sind-Punjab	7,669	202,199	140,879
Broach		952	12,386
Coompta and Dharwar	176	11,417	13,004
Westerns-Northerns		13,596	13,767
Cocoanada			6
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		439	2,376
American		379	512
Egyptian, African and Sudan	3,852	153,754	121,917
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,892	7
Total	20,014	726,172	605,292
Arrived by road to 4th January 1940		75,000	.....

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	1st Sept. to Jan. 4 Last year
Europe	1,200	56,955	74,391
Japan and China	8,150	294,012	405,780
Coast Ports		8,904	14,827
Up-country by Rail		131.623	105,748
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		600	8,180
Total	9,350	492,094	608,926

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London-Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 4.93 3/8 at New York. London spot silver prices advanced 1/4d. at 21 9/16d and forward quotation was raised 3/16d. at 21 13/16d India bought but business was small. New York spot silver price was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. London-Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 57-5-9 and forward parity was Rs. 57-9-9. The local market was fairly steady to-day after yesterday's drop. There was restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Quotations were as under :—

GOLD

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	41 14 6
Posh	42 1 0
Maha	42 2 6

SILVER

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	60 9 0
Posh	60 8 0
Maha	60 2 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 6.

Spot	Closed.
Forward	

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 6.

Gold bars fine per oz. Closed.

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.	1939/40	1938/39
Receipts to date 5-1-40	5025000	3067000
Receipts yesterday 5/1/40	55000	18000
Export to date 5/1/40	3293000	1936000
Stock at ports 29/12/39	3315000	2998000
Stock at interior towns do.	3341000	3431000
Stock at Liverpool 15/12/39	.....	1086000
Visible Supply 29/12/39	.....	7752000
Quantity in sight 29/12/39	9435000	7192000
Quantity out of sight 29/12/39	.....	5075000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Broach A/M highest 333 lowest 327 closing at 5-30 p.m. 329 1/2

Broach J/A highest 340 lowest 333 1/2 closing at 5-30 p.m. 336 3/4

Oomra D/J highest 293 lowest 287 1/2 closing at 5-30 p.m. 289 1/2

Oomra March highest 296 lowest 291 closing at 5-30 p.m. 292 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 237 lowest 233 closing at 5-30 p.m. 237 1/2

Bengal March highest 239 1/2 lowest 236 closing at 5-30 p.m. 237 1/2

Night Session : Broach A/M opened Rs. 328, Highest Rs. 328 1/2, Lowest Rs 325, closed Rs. 325 1/2. Broach J/A closed Rs 332 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

	Uppers.	Giza.
Dely. Spot.	10.85+16	11.30+25
Jan.	10.73+27	11.02+37
Mar.	10.74+27	11.11+31
May	10.77+28	11.22+31
Jul.	10.81+29	11.27+31
Oct.	10.51+27	11.25+31

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Jan. 5.

Sakels. Ash.		Giza.
Jan. 21.75+69	Feb. 18.39+24	Jan 19.28+22
Mar. 21.45+60	Apl. 18.59+14	Mar. 19.72+29
May 21.30+60	Jun. 18.65+10	May 20.00+23

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 6.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 91-12
3 1/2 per cent G I P Notes Cash 87-13
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-14
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 93
3 per cent 1963/65 86-10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104
4 per cent 1950/70 103.
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 107-2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 107-6

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-8
4 per cent 1959/63 Mysore Loan 106-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 117-0

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 99
6 per cent M Deb 1959 106
6 per cent M Deb 1954 116
6 per cent K F T 1965 110

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 6.

B. C. RATES :—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 5th April
LONDON :—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 5th April
Bank's selling T T D D .....
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months
NEW YORK :—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 329
Bank's buying D D 327
PARIS :—
Bank's selling T T 1290
Bank's buying T T 1330
JAPAN :—
Bank's selling T T 80 1/4
Bank's buying T T 79 1/4
Bank's buying 60 days 78 1/4
AMSTERDAM :—
Bank's selling D D 55
JAVA :—
Bank's selling D D 54 5/8
HONGKONG :—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI :—
Bank's selling D D 29 3/4
SINGAPORE :—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN :—
Bank's selling D D .....
CROSS RATE :—
Hongkong/London 1/3 6th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/5 3/16 6th inst.
Java/London 7.44/54 6th inst.
New York/London 3.93 5/8 5th inst.
London/New York 4.02/4 5th inst.
London/Paris 176/7 5th inst.
London/Italy 77.75 5th inst.
London/Belgium 23.75/24.00 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.80/95 5th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.35/95 5th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.5./56 5th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 11/32 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange :—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 4th inst. £8/8/0 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 5/16 4th inst. 21 9/16 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 1/2 4th inst. 21 11/16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 4th inst. 34 3/4 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 4th inst 1 3/16 per cent 5th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/2 per cent 4th inst 1 1/2 per cent 5th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money : Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 Months 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone : Firm.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt.
Ready (Small Grain) Rs 19-4-0 per cwt.
Ready (Large Grain) Rs 19-5-0 per cwt.
Shipment December Rs 10-5-0 F. B. H. per cwt.
Shipment Jan-Feb-March Rs. 11-0-0 per cwt
Indian Sugars Ready Rs. 18-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 per cwt
Tone : Quiet

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York : Jan. 5.

March	1.89
May	1.94
July	1.98
September	2.02

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago : Jan. 5.

May	Dol. 1.03 7/8
July	Dol. 1.01 3/4
September	Dol. 1.01 1/4

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay : Jan. 6.

	Rs.as.ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	59 8 0
Highest	60 12 0
Lowest	59 8 0
Closing	59 12 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	41 0 0
Highest	41 3 0
Lowest	40 8 0
Closing	40 10 6
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	26 2 0
Highest	26 4 0
Lowest	26 0 0
Closing	26 0 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	28 9 0
Highest	28 11 6
Lowest	28 6 0
Closing	28 6 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay : Jan. 6.

	Cwts.
Linseed	5,123
Gingellyseed	93
Groundnuts	30,663
Castorseed	5,527
Myrabollams	1,745
Cottonseed	10,115
Indian Sugar	5,504

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on :—

	London, Jan. 6.
New York	402/404
Paris	176/177
Berlin unquoted	
Madrid	39.50 sellers unofficial.
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Amsterdam	7.50/7.56
Brussels	23.75/24.00
Milan	77.75 unoffical.
Berne	17.80/17.95
Copenhagen	20.50 unoffical.
Stockholm	16.85/16.95
Oslo	17.65/17.75

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Jan. 6.

Rozario Santa Fe	.....
Barletta Russo	.....
South Australian	22/6 Jan. quoted.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 6.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. Unchanged.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Jan. 6.

Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 60.
Copper Sheets Rs. 98.
Tone :—Steady.

Cotton Mill Shares Look Up

SHORT COVERING AND REPLACEMENT

Tata Steel Shares Continue Upward March

BOMBAY, Jan. 6.

The local Share Bazar was fairly firm to-day with active buying in cotton mill shares which ruled firm. There was some short covering and replacement buying. Tata Steel shares were also moderately steady with scattered buying which absorbed some realising. The tone of the market was good and the general feeling remains bullish although buyers were cautious to plunge after the recent rapid improvement.

Despite a little selective buying in the afternoon, the Wall Street market was unable to make headway turning very sluggish and indecisive and closing irregular, with fractional losses predominating. Industrial news was encouraging but many traders are holding off awaiting developments in Congress and owing to intimations that the European conflict might spread. However, the dwindling volume on setbacks is viewed by Wall Street as constructive U. S. Steel Shares declined 1 3/8 at 65 5/8. Anaconda Motors lost 1/2 at 29 3/4 and General Motors closed 1/2 down at 54 3/8 dollars.

The local market opened very steady but the quiet tone in the cotton market checked buying but the undertone was very steady. There was active buying in Cotton Mill Shares which was the feature of the day. Swadeshi Mills and Central Indias were in forefront with good demand. Others Mills also shared the rise. Tata Steel shares ruled very steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range but the close was decidedly higher.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs 2.340 and advanced to Rs 2.370 but later on eased off to Rs. 2.357/8 Ordinary shares opened Central India shares advanced to Rs. 434 declined to Rs. 430 Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,185 and after advancing to Rs. 1,205 and closed at Rs. 1,197/8. Central India shows advanced to Rs. 397 after opening at Rs. 383. Swadeshi Mills advanced Rs. 19 at Rs. 375. Bombay Burma opened at Rs. 733 and after advancing to Rs. 750 closed at Rs. 740, Associated Cements closed at Rs. 136.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 6.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	355 0
250	BOM. DYEING	119/ 8
100	CENTURY	430 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	397 8
100	COLABA	224 0
100	Coorla	130 8
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	401 4
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 9 3
100	Finlay	219 0
100	GOKAK	245 0
1000	Hindustan	2060 0
100	Indore	51 0
100	Khatau	141 4
100	KOHINOOR	456 0
250	Laxmi	602 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	257 0
250	Model	97 0
50	MYSORE	130 0
200	NEW GREAT	480 0
100	Ocsmanshahi	51 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	86 4
1000	Sholapur	4400 0
50	SIMPLEX	145 0
50	SWADESHI	375 0
100	SWAN	211 0
500	Vishnu	1433 12
1000	Western	995 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	101 4
25-50	Central	35 0
125-500	Imp. Conty	368 12
500	Imperial	1,523 12
50-100	India	140 8
100	Reserve Bank	108 8
5	Union	5 8 6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	136 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	630 0
15-100	Jupiter	9 8
20	Mercantile	50 0
15-75	New India	37 8
200	Oriental	4015 0
10-50	Vulcan	6 14

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. old	150 0
100	ANDHRA VALLEY	1490 0
10	Ajmer	10 12
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132 8
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	182 8
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	160 0
100	TATA HYDRO	157 8
1000	TATA POWER	1,382 8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	980 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dh. Baramati	95 8
100	Gujarat	95 8
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	72 0
100	Sara Serajganj	97 0
500	Tapti Valley	760 0

MININGS

5	Burma Corp.	8 0
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 12
10	Indian Iron and Steel	45 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	57 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2,357 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	430 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	567 8
10	Air Services	5 10
80	BELAPUR SUGAR	264 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	615 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	338 0
125	B BURMA	741 4
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	236 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6 3
100	IND. BLEACHING	150 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	50 0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	442 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	442 8
20	Port Canning	74 8
30	PREMIER CON	87 0
15	Scindia	27 2
25	Tata Oil Mill	56 12
100	Western I. Match	153 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,375 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	286 4
6	p.c. Bom. (T F)	75 4
6	p.c. Central India (1 P)	551

WATCH-DOGS OF PEOPLE'S INTERESTS

Giri Explains Why Congress Ministries Resigned

In the course of an interview with the representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. V. V Giri, ex-Minister for Labour, Madras, said that after two months' tour in his own constituency as also in other provinces of India, he was convinced that the resignations of the Congress Ministries had a good effect both in the urban and rural areas.

Mr. Giri said: "People are convinced that the Congress Ministries never wanted to stick to office for power or money, but were in office as the watch-dogs of people's interests; and the moment they realised that nothing good would come out by their remaining in office, they tendered resignation.

PEOPLE ENTHUSIASTIC

"The discipline and organisation implied in these resignations are very much appreciated by the public. I am sure that the people are enthusiastic to carry out any programme that is going to be put forward by the Congress Working Committee. People have absolute faith in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and they are sure that ultimate victory will lie with the Congress in shaping the destiny of our country."

The Labour Sub-Committee of the National Planning Commission is expected to complete its work within the next two days and will be the first to submit its report to the General Committee.

GIRI IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. V. V. Giri who was the Minister for Labour in the Congress Cabinet at Madras arrived in Bombay to-day in connection with a meeting of the National Planning Committee.

SEIZE OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER ARMY

Dr. Moonje's Appeal To Indians

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

In the course of a statement in connection with the Government of India's decision to recruit a certain number of Indians for emergency war commissions, Dr. B. S. Moonje strongly recommends that Hindu youths should volunteer in large numbers for selection.

Dr. Moonje says that compared with similar openings being offered to Britishers in India, the provisions made for Indians cannot be characterised as otherwise than parsimonious but adds that this is no time to fret and fume and he urges them to take advantage of what is offered in the department of Defence.—A.P.

Governor To Visit Kamala Hospital

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

Sir Maurice Hallet, Governor of the United Provinces, who is now here, will pay a visit to the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital now under construction either on January 8 or 10. He will also preside over the annual general meeting of the Indian Academy of Sciences on January 13 and will also visit the Basic Training College.—United Press.

HOPE OF GETTING WAR ALLOWANCE

Jamnadas Mehta On Railwaymen's Deputation To B. B. & C. I. Authorities

BULSAR, Jan 6.

Resolutions endorsing the resolution of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, condemning the German aggression on Poland and likewise the Russian aggression on Finland were adopted by the nineteenth annual conference of the B. B. & C I. Rly. Employees' Union held here, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

The Conference also thanked the Agent of the Railway for restoring the recognition to the Union and requested the Railway to fix a minimum wage of Rs. 30 in emulation of the example set by the Bombay Municipality.

NEED OF ORGANISATION.

Mr. Jamnadas in the course of his presidential address made an appeal to Railwaymen, in view of the assurance given by the management of the Railway not to victimise their members, to strengthen the Union by larger enrolment. It was not by repeating slogans of all kinds without reference to their applicability to this country but by cent per cent organisation of the workers that they could best secure their legitimate demands and improve their economic conditions which were after all the basic objects of a genuine Trade Union.

WAR ALLOWANCE.

Referring to their immediate problem, he said that the war had disrupted the economic equilibrium of the workers' lives by forcing up the prices of foodstuffs. He referred in this connection to the sympathetic attitude shown by the Management of the Railway to representations made by himself and the Union urging them to raise wages by at least 40 per cent. He said he was hopeful that in the course of the next fortnight there was every likelihood of final decision being reached in that behalf by the Railway.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were elected for the coming year: President: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta. Vice-Presidents: Messrs. Laxmidas M. Shrikant and Janardan B. Desai, Secretary: Mr. I. S. Patel, Assistant General Secretary, Mr. Marcel Fernandes, Treasurer: Mr. Amritlal Karson.

The annual Conference held this year according to the convention consisted only of the delegates, while a mass meeting was held later in the evening when the President and other delegates addressed the workers on the resolutions adopted at the Conference.—United Press.

MADRAS SUPPORT TO CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

MADRAS, Jan. 6.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar opened to-day the Political Conference of the First Circle, comprising eight Northern Divisions of the City, presided over by Mr. T. Chengalvarayan at the Brighton Talkies, Royapuram.

Mr. S. Ramanathan, ex-Minister, unfurled the National Flag.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions, including one expressing gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for having come forward to lead the country again, expressing full confidence in his leadership and calling upon the people to work the constructive programme of the Congress.

It also supported the Congress demand for a Constituent Assembly.—A.P.

GREAT NATIONAL DISASTER IN TURKEY

(Continued from page 10.)

many official buildings, ancient and irreplacable monuments have been lost. Nothing was spared. In many cases whole families are listed as wiped out, and the children who have miraculously survived their parents and families are in a miserable plight. Many people have volunteered to adopt them. In spite of raging snowstorms much was done in a very short time to alleviate conditions and every day fresh assistance is arriving. Wooden shacks have been built and tents have been pitched for the temporary sojourn of the homeless, but still many people are unprovided for. Something must be thought out for all the people who have lost all their possessions and their livelihood. Many people waited at the railway stations to see whether their families would arrive on the relief trains, and when the first train arrived at Ankara at 4 p.m. and the stretchers were carried out a wail went up from the crowds assembled there.

A pathetic story comes of a telegraph clerk who remained at his post until the walls of the building fell in. Only the officers and soldiers who had been on duty at the barracks survived, the others were all killed or injured.

FLOODS ADD TO DISASTER.

Last night another earthquake not very far from Ankara tore down 500 houses. To add to the suffering of the already stricken country, floods are visiting the plains north of Anatolia. It is feared that the silk industry has been completely ruined owing to the destruction of the mulberry trees.

And so the New Year comes to Turkey bringing with it a great national disaster, with thousands dead and millions mourning their losses. No New Year celebrations were held in Turkey. Instead the sum usually allotted for the celebrations was handed over to the Red Crescent Society for the relief of the survivors.

And to you in India, the people of Turkey are glad to have this opportunity to express their thanks and gratitude for the sympathy shown to them and for the assistance rendered."—A.P.

EGYPT'S SYMPATHY FOR TURKEY

Organisations For Relief

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

News of the earthquake and floods in Turkey have shocked Egypt and Arabia at large.

Messages of deep sympathy from H. E. Ali Maher Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt on behalf of his country, H. R. H. Prince Omar Touson, Prince Mohamed Ali Pasha, Nahas Pasha and other prominent leaders in Egypt have been sent to the president of Turkey. Relief Committees to collect funds in the name of Turkey have been formed in many cities.

The Red Egyptian Crescent Association have been instructed to leave for Turkey with large consignments of medical materials along with large quantities of winter cloths.

Messages of Sympathy from the Iraq Premier, Syrian Leaders, President of Lebanon Republic, Emir Abdulla of Transjordan and other prominent leaders in Arabia have also been sent to Turkey.

MEETINGS TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ANATOLIA SUFFERER'S RELIEF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 6.

It is understood Hyderabad State National Conference is convening a public meeting at the earliest opportunity to collect funds for relief of sufferers in Anatolia disaster as also Central Majlis Ithihadul Musalmin and certain other bodies.

STRIKE IN UJJAIN MILLS

Over Dearness Allowance Demand

UJJAIN, Jan. 7.

Nearly 4,000 workers of the two local textile mills have gone on a peaceful strike following alleged non-fulfilment of promises stated to have been made by the managements to increase their wages by way of dearness allowance.—United Press.

Jains March With Time

Munshi Commends Community's Taking Up Arts And Reforms Earnestly

A decade and a half back the public of the City would have looked askance at the public staging of dances and concerts by the boys and girls of the community but to-day I am glad to find that dance, singing and other arts are making headway amongst the Gujaratis, was the gist of the speech of Mr. K. M. Munshi at the "Kala Darshan" of Shri Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, at the Opera House on Sunday morning.

The house was fully packed.

The special features of this concert were Musical Ras staged by boys and girls. Garbhas, different dances including the village folk dance, (a shade of imitation of Uday Shankar), a two-act play called "Akho" of Shri Chandravadan Mehta, which is a satire on orthodox Hindus and Sanyasis. The role of the main character of the play was acted well by Mr. Atrikumar Bhatt, who with Mr. Kanti Sanghvi was responsible for the direction.

The Mahavidyalaya is an organisation for the education of the Jaina youths, giving them boarding and lodging, together with other educational facilities almost free.

The Vidyalaya Students' Association, particularly Mr. K. D. Kora, M.A., the President, Mr. Manu K. Shah, Mr. L. U. Dalal, the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Association, and the Concert Committee, must be congratulated on organizing such a variety entertainment with reformist elements, to which Mr. Munshi made special reference in his presidential speech.

MARCH TOWARDS CULTURAL UNITY

Meanwhile Remove Poverty

"While I admit that the two communities profess different religions—I am not prepared to admit that there is, in modern India, such a thing as a Muslim culture or a Hindu Culture and that the two are diametrically opposed to each other."

Thus observed Dr. H. C. Mookerji, President of the All-India Conference of Indian Christian while delivering his speech at the Luso Indiano Hall, on "Religion, Culture and Communal Harmony", on Sunday morning.

Proceeding he said:—

"Clashes among neighbours is no new or uncommon thing in the history of the world. They have occurred on a much wider scale in the west and have caused greater damage. These clashes occur over differences of religious belief, over agrarian and industrial disputes. They occur from time to time but it does not follow that because they do occur, it is due to permanent and deep-seated feelings of distrust and enmity in the two communities.

There is not the slightest doubt that one of the best and most logical of ways to abolish communal ill-feeling is to make the masses understand that at bottom the interests of all, whether Hindu or Muslim, are identical and that however highly ingenious and politically powerful a communalist may be, it is impossible for him to really benefit one community at the cost of or to the exclusion of another.

CONFLICTING CULTURES

While I admit that the two communities profess different religions—I am not prepared to admit that there is, in modern India, such a thing as a Muslim culture or a Hindu culture and that the two are diametrically opposed to each other. The Hindu culture in its original and pure form was native to the soil of India long before Mussalman invaders poured. These invaders had a Muslim culture all their own—a culture radically different from the culture of the conquered race. They came in successive waves and India thus got repeated doses as it were of this Central Asian Culture. While the Turk, the Afghan and the Moghul had each his Islamic Culture, it is also equally correct to assume that each nationality while preserving intact the integrity of Islamic culture had communicated to it at least something of the culture of the locality to which it belonged.

Within recent years the amalgamation or rather the synthesis of the cultural heritage of the two communities is going on more rapidly. The socio-political forces in our motherland are insensibly turning Indian society into one which will reflect all that is best and lasting in both the Hindu and Mussalman social systems, or if you like, civilisations. Christianity too is making its own contributions through its literature, its missionaries whether European or Indian, its Young Men's and its Young Women's Associations and its schools and colleges, outdoor dispensaries and indoor hospitals, its leper asylums, its homes for the blind, the deaf and the disabled.

Continuing he said, so far as communalism caused by the profession of different religious faiths is concerned, it is the considered opinions of many educated and enlightened Hindus and Mussalmans that in time, conflicting rites and customs such as cow-sacrifice and music before mosques will be solved to the satisfaction of both the communities.

HINDU RAJ

Referring to the bogey of Hindu Raj he said:—

No one except a lunatic will believe that a purely Hindu Raj is practicable or even possible in India in the present day. The 80 odd millions of Mussalmans in spite of their numerical inferiority are a power to be reckoned with. No minority community anywhere has ever been crushed by mere persecution so long as its members possess these qualities.

In conclusion he said:

Let us try to have as clear an idea as possible of what our aim in politics ought to be. We see around us the masses whether Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Indian Christian suffering from grinding poverty, disease, misery and what not. Foreign rule lasting for a century and a half and more has failed to solve this problem. It is our job to do what lies in our power to help our unfortunate brethren.

We hold that this we cannot do unless we can control the economic policy of our motherland. But the control of the economic policy of India can come only when we enjoy political power. We must therefore capture political power and learn to shape our own destiny. To capture political and, along with it, economic power we must put in a united demand from India as a whole.

RAMDURG RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

Sessions Judge's Strictures On State Praja Sangh Leaders

RAMDURG (By Mail).

In the course of a Communique on the convictions in the Ramdurg Jail Riot Case, the Ramdurg Durbar says:—

Eighty-two persons were put up on trial before the Sessions Judge Obrien under Secs. 148 and 436 Indian Penal Code. Out of them twenty-eight persons were acquitted while fourteen persons were convicted under Secs. 302 and 326 I.P.C.

Ramdurg Praja Sangh, since its inception in May 1938 was the cause of encouraging violence and was responsible for acts of violence in the month preceding the riots, is the opinion of the Sessions Judge expressed in the cause of his judgment; and the Praja Sangh, he holds, was made use of for the purpose of bringing about the raid from Sureban on Ramdurg Jail on April 7, 1939. It is not true to say that the congregation had come to participate in a peaceful meeting because the crowd which started from Sureban was armed with spades, scythes, lathis and other weapons. When they were three miles away from Ramdurg some of the leaders of the crowd belaboured with lathis a sixty-year old Muslim and also stabbed him. A mile further they belaboured another Muslim under the impression that he was a servant of the Durbar.

On the way to Ramdurg Jail the mob caused considerable damage to the State Guest House and searched a motor bus to find out if there were any State servants in it. In the vicinity of the Jail, State buildings and property were burnt down before the raid was made on the Jail itself.

After Mr. Munvalli and others were freed, about 200 persons rushed into the Jail and besieged the police and Jail officials inside.

The Sessions Judge describes this siege in the following terms:

The description of the wounds inflicted on the murdered persons given in the 'post-mortem' report and the details of the 19 wounds sustained by Mr. Hampiholi, the jailor, make horrifying reading and expose the extent of the mercilessness and cruelty of the mob.

This case continued for about two months.

The convicting judge also holds that there is no basis to show that the Praja Sangh leaders or members tried to control this mob or attempted in the least to check the atrocities which ended in the unfortunate murder of eight servants of the Durbar.—"Samyukta-Karnatak."

IXTH INDIAN OLYMPIC GAMES, 1940

In connection with the Ninth Indian Olympic Games which are to be held in Bombay during the second week of February, it is proposed to hold an Exhibition of Photographs depicting Sport in all its manifestations. This will be the first time in India when such an exhibition will be held. It will give art photographers, press photographers and amateurs an opportunity to express themselves in keeping with the spirit of the Indian Olympic Games.

Mr. R. B. Arolkar, who is a member of the Modern Physical Culture Institute of Bombay, has won the Bantam Weight Lathi Championship of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association.

It is expected that a varied selection of works will be submitted representing every phase of sport such as athletics, cycling, shooting, swimming, riding, etc., including games in general as well as physical exercises.

Particulars regarding the Exhibition may be had from Mr. I. B. Patel, the Secretary, C/o the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUSLIMS AND FREEDOM'S FIGHT

(From Our Own Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 2.

Interviewed Mr. Saiyyed Abdul Aziz President, Bihar Moslem League, who arrived here yesterday to attend the Jubbulpore District Provincial Muslim League Conference and left to-day for Patna stated that Muslims would not join the fight for freedom so long as it was meant to snatch more powers for political exploitation and misuse the same against weaker parties. Muslims now realised in an increasing degree that the Congress and its supporters used the word "Freedom and Liberty' in a very vague term with restricted meaning which did violence to the real sense of term.

Adding Mr. Aziz remarked that no Nation was more fond of freedom and moved more quickly by prospects of achieving it than Muslims but this word had ceased to exercise the same amount of fascination as it did before because the Congress did not mean fight for freedom and in fact could not fight and achieve it.

Defining Muslims' attitude and stand Mr. Aziz observed that Muslims were prepared to adopt a practical programme and fight for more political power if adjustment of their claims and rights was made with them by political adversaries and particularly the Congress so that no particular party might be placed in a position of domination and power as to misuse it against the Muslims or any other minority parties.

Foreboding Civil Disobedience movement's failure if launched by Gandhiji in the near future Mr. Aziz declared that in his opinion it was not the proper time for resorting to Civil Disobedience and, if started, it would not succeed. But, he added, unfortunately, Gandhiji had given out a pretext that he did not begin Civil Disobedience because Muslims would commit riots and directly and violently oppose it.

Dry Weather Over Country

POONA, Jan. 7.

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated light showers in South East Madras.

Night temperatures continued to be appreciably below normal in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces and Central India.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary Of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-1-1940.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.2 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.9 degrees.

Mazimum temperature during 24 hours 89.7 degrees 6.2 (above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.4 degrees 2.2 (above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 58 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10), 6

"TIMES" CRICKET SHIELD

B.E.S.T. Establish A Lead

Tata's Sports Club, who won the toss and batted first, put up 263 runs in their first venture, when opposed to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Club in the final of "The Times of India" Cricket Shield Tournament. The B. E. S. T., the holders, on Sunday replied to this effort with 283 runs, having one wicket still in hand.

The feature of the Tata's Club's innings was the fine fifth wicket stand by M. B. Aroskar and S. R. Godambe. This pair carried the score from 84 to 185. Incidentally Aroskar and Godambe were top scorers for their side. Aroskar remaining unbeaten with 79 and Godambe compiling 68, both very good efforts. Bowling honours, here, went to V. R. Amladi who took 3 wickets for 18 runs. He bowled 9.1 overs of which 2 were maidens.

On the B. E. S. T. side G. L. Patel scored a useful and fast 44. Though it was left to S. R. Arolkar to outshine his fellow batsmen. He was still batting on Sunday when stumps were drawn with 99 to his credit. Arolkar is maintaining a reputation of big scoring in competition matches

TATA SPORTS CLUB (1st Innings)

K. Ratnakar, l.b.w. Tarapore		17
H. Desai, c Amladi, b Tarapore		13
J. A. Dadyseth, c Khan, b Bode		18
P. D. Madon, c Tarapore, b Bode		23
S. R. Godambe played on, b Bode		68
M. E. Aroskar, not out		79
R. F. S. Talyarkhan, c Tarapore, b Bode		9
M. H. Jalnavalla, l.b.w. Amladi		16
A. Patel, b Amladi		1
N. P. Davar, run out		1
M. J. Manecksha, c Arolkar, b Amladi		2
Extras		16
Total		263

BOWLING:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
K. C. Cama	15	1	49	0
V. R. Amladi	9.1	2	18	3
K. K. Tarapore	27	4	50	2
R. S. Irani	3	1	4	0
A. J. Bode	20	2	63	4
D. B. Satha	11	0	41	0
S. R. Arolkar	7	1	22	0

B. E. S. T. (1st Innings)

S. Mahadeo, st. Madon	55
M. R. Khan, b Godambe	26
G. L. Patel, c Godambe, b Madon	44
D. B. Satha, c Godambe, b Manecksha	14
S. R. Arolkar, not out	99
K. H. Dastoor, l.b.w. b Manecksha	5
K. K. Tarapore, c Patel, b Manecksha	12
V. R. Arolkar, b Manecksha	0
R. S. Irani, b Godambe	15
K. C. Cama, run out	0
A. J. Bode, not out	4
Extra	9
Total for nine wickets	283

URDU IN BENGAL SCHOOLS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The introduction of the new syllabus for teaching Urdu for the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University is causing many difficulties to Bengali students, and the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, to whom a long note on the subject has been forwarded by headmasters and assistant headmasters of some schools in the district of Bogra, has, it is understood, enquired of the University authorities as to what action the latter propose to take in removing those difficulties.

Unlike Hindi, Oriya and Assamese, the note points out, Urdu is not familiar to the Bengali boys, it being predominantly Persianised and Arabicised with a grammar full of Arabic and Persian techniques. Urdu may, therefore, be treated as a second language, instead of being placed under the sub-head of Indian vernacular.

The University authorities, it is understood, have referred the matter to the Board of Studies in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-1-40.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.20 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 7120 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 19 hrs. 48 mts. (I.S.T.) on Saturday the 6th January 1940.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 5.

	Season To Date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1938/9	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	9,699	264	7,189	—
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,626	193	3,431	14
Exports from U. S. Ports	3,302	207	2,040	33
Of which to Japan	456	34	483	6
Of which to China	212	19	27	2
Of which to Great Britain	998	56	276	13
Of which to Germany	93	—	289	5
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	3,278	—	2,970
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	3,260	—	3,397
World's visible supply	—	—	—	9,849
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	7,636
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	5,188	113
Receipts at U. S. Ports	5,030	182	3,067	53

Certificated stocks are placed at 2,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, January 6.

At the Money Market, with rapid return of currency notes from Christmas circulation funds available for lending purposes exceeded requirements.

This easy monetary situation caused discounts to sag and 65 millions sterling treasury bills offered were allotted at an average rate of one pound two and four pence compared with one pound, four and four pence last week.

Wall Street closed irregular.—Reuter.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London: Jan. 5.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	73
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan	86
3 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterlin Loan 1954/59	97
3 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan 1949/52	93
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterlin Loan 1950/55	105 1/2
4 1/2 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	106 3/4
5 p.c. Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	104 1/2
4 p.c. Indian Sterlin Loan 1948/53	103
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	70 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	95 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	67-7 1/2

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Jan. 6.

Yarn No.	February	April	June
6 1/2s.	150	153	156
10 1/2s.	180	186	190
20 1/2s.	242	247	251
40s.	305	310	315

PEPPER & GINGER PRICES

Bombay: Jan. 6.

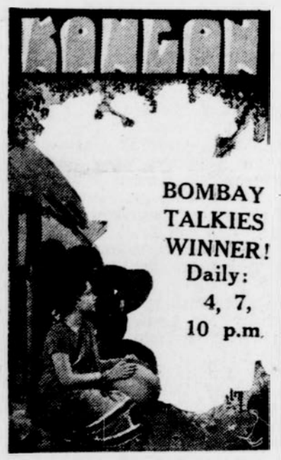
(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd).

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy	101	0	0
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy	99	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	105	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	111	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.	13	4	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	21	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	22	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt.	23	0	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt.	24	8	0

METRO
TELEPHONE: 31045
KINDLY NOTE NEW TIMINGS!
DAILY AT 3, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HILARIOUS HIT
that tells on women!
The year's mightiest cast in the story of 135 women who have nothing on their minds —but men!
NORMA SHEARER · JOAN CRAWFORD
ROSALIND RUSSELL
the Women
with
Mary BOLAND · Paulette GODDARD
Phyllis POVAH · Joan FONTAINE
Virginia WEIDLER · Lucile WATSON
From the Play by CLARE BOOTHE
By Arrangement with Max Gordon Plays and Pictures Corporation · Screen Play by Anita Loos and Jane Murfin
Directed by GEORGE CUKOR
Produced by HUNT STROMBERG
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture

A TALE FOR TEN CITIES!



ROXY

WHERE THERE'S A
'WILL'
THERE'S A WAY! &
THAT WAY
"WILL"
soon lead you to
? WHERE ?

THESE 3—
Killer, sweetheart, friend, in a raging heart battle against engulfing fate!
FULL CONFESSION
RKO RADIO Picture
VICTOR McLAGLEN · SALLY EILERS
JOSEPH CALLEIA · BARRY FITZGERALD
Produced by ROBERT SISK. Directed by JOHN FARROW. Screen Play by Jerry Cady.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 14, 1996
Muslim: Jilkad 27, 1358
Parsi: Amardad 5, 1309
Hightide: 11-09; 00-00
Lowtide: 5-42; 17-20
Sunrise 7h. 14m
Sunset: 6h. 17m.

RITUAL OF MYSTIC STAR

The Regular Meeting of the ritual of The Mystic Star will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay 7.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

To-day (Monday—the 8th) Dr. Kasbekar will continue his classes in "Chemistry in Everyday Life" to-day in Wilson College at 6-30 p.m.; other classes for the day will meet as usual. Mr. Pandia will begin his lecture series on "The Law in relation to Journalism" on Friday, January 12 in the University, South Wing at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY G. K. U. (RED FLAG)

A meeting of the Mnnaging Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. at Indira Building, Parel, Bombay, 12.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE SPINNING CLASS

In persuance of the resolution on the Independence Peldge passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress the Spinning Class will be started from 11th January 1940, at the committee's office. All the Satyagrahi Volunteers are requested to come between 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 5-30 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

These residents of the "F" Ward who have got (working) spinning wheels and are also desirous of giving the same wheels free for the National Struggle are requested to communicate to the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the "F" Ward Distrlct Congress Committee, Wahedina Mansion, Parel, Poibavdi Corner.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Rains Came" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Rains Came" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Babes in Arms" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Full Confession" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"A Chump at Oxford" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Daughters of India" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Prisoner of Zenda" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-ki-Reet" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ghazi Salahuddin" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Bakes in Arms" 2nd week. Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Master Of Engineering

Mr. P. K. Khambatta has been declared to have passed the Master of Engineering (Civil) Examination of the Bombay University. Mr. Khambatta is the first graduate from the N. E. D. Engineering College to have achieved this distinction. in this connection, it is interesting to note that so far there are only five graduates who have been awarded the M. E., or M.C.E., degree of the Bombay University.

LECTURE ON MARATHI LITERATURE

Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, Honorary Secretary of the P. E. N. India Centre, will lecture in English under P. E. N. auspices to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m., on "Psychological Landmarks in Marathi Classical Litearture".

Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A., will preside over the meeting, which will be held in the lecture-room of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, in the Town Hall.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Conference of the Bombay Suburban District Executive Committee and Propaganda Committee and all Secretaries of Taluka Congress Committee is postponed and will be held on 12th January 1940 (Friday) the time and place remain the same.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

A tear-off and a wall calendar from Amrutanjan Depot; a table calendar from Elgin Mills; a wall calendar, a blotting paper and pad and a table calendar from the New Era Stationery Stores and a tear-off calendar from Narottamdas Karsondas and Co.

The late Mr. Ramchandra J. Awad.

Mr. Awad who was a leader of the Wanajari community and a social worker passed away in Bombay on 27th Dec. He had donated over Rs. 50,000 towards religious, social and educational purposes during his lifetime. He was actively associated with the Lad Wanajari Dnyati Dharma Fund, Lad Wanajari Co-operative Credit Society, Wanajari Students' Union, Wanajari Dharmashala, Pandharpur, and numerous other institutions of his community. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the Gadge Maharaj Anathashram, Parel, and a staunch devotee of the Congress. He was 61 years old at the time of his death.

Ali Brothers' Services To India & Islam

Glowing Tributes Paid At Bombay Memorial Meeting

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Mohamed Ali, at a crowded meeting of Bombay Muslims at Mohamedali Road on Saturday night.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Laljee, M.L.A., (Central), who presided over the meeting made a feeling speech in recalling his personal associations with the Ali brothers. He said that the Ali brothers were not local politicians but dominating personalities who loomed large on the political horizon of all-India. Their fame extended not only to the four corners of India, but beyond, to Afghanistan, Turkey, Iran and the entire Muslim world. For the memorable part they took in the Khilafat agitation as well as the role they played in the 1st C. D. movements, their memories were unforgettable when the history of Indian independence came to be written, the Ali brothers would occupy therein an honoured place.

Major Paymaster, Rumanian Consul said that the activities of the Ali brothers had strengthened the bonds of India to other Islamic countries.

Other speakers included Khan Saheb Dadachanji, Mr. Nusserwanji, Maulana Abdul Hamid and Editor, "Sanj Vartaman."

MESSENGER OF INDEPENDENCE

Calcutta Tributes To Memory Of Mohammad Ali

CALCUTTA, January 6.

A resolution paying tribute to the late Moulana Mohammad Ali and deciding to raise funds for the construction of "Mohammad Ali Bhuwan" in Calcutta to perpetuate his memory was adopted at a meeting held here in observance of the ninth death anniversary of the great patriot.

The meeting was held at the Calcutta Dental Medical College Hall under the joint auspices of the Provincial Muslim Students' League and the Siraj-ud-dullah Anniversary Committee, Moulana Nazir Ahmed Chowdhury presiding.

Eulogising the Moulana's services to the country, Moulana Akram Khan said the former's line of activities deserved to be followed by the Muslims of India, and they should make his dream the mission of their lives and give a practical shape to his message of independence.

The Hon. Mr. Tamijuddin Khan dwelt on the life of Moulana Mohammad Ali and paid eloquent tributes to his sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of the motherland.

The President, in his speech, referred to the many-sided activities of the illustrious patriot.—United Press.

ALI BROTHERS' DAY AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Ali Brothers' Day was observed in Calcutta to-day by holding a big meeting this evening at Mohomedali Park under the joint auspices of the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee. Hon. Mr. Suhrawardy, Minister, presided.

Hon. Mr. Suhrawardy said that the best way of perpetuating the memory of the Ali Brothers was to rally under the banner of the Muslim League. The Ali Brothers, he said, in co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi brought about mass consciousness in the country and showed a new path to the members of both the communities. But when they realised that the Congress was not fighting for the freedom of every community in the country they left it

Even at the present day communal feeling prevailed in the Congress and the result was that the Hindu Mahasabha was gradually gaining ground, as was proved by the recent Hindu Mahasabha Conference at Calcutta. He hoped the time would come soon, when the two communities woud come to amicable terms.—United Press.

Grievances Of B. B. And C. I. Workers

Low wages given to skilled workmen; harassment of workers by Pathan moneylenders, institution of a trade test for promotion of staff from the lower to higher grades; victimization of workers for trade union work; and allied subjects were discussed by a deputation of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Employees' Union which met Mr. G. C. Laughton, Agent at a Conference on Friday. For the Employers besides Mr. Laughton, there were Mr. H. J. Nichols, Deputy Agent and Capt. E. J. Austen, Staff Officer. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta led the Union representatives.

"Care Of Food In The Home"

We have received from the Home Education Committee of India (who are publishing the excellent monthly "Indian Home") a nice booklet, well illustrated and well got-up, entitled "Care of Food in the Home." It gives particulars of food storage and food spoilage under different conditions, what foods require what kind of care, etc., in the home. The illustrations graphically explain the text, and the whole booklet is directed to awaken even in a family of moderate means the desire to take a better interest in their food. This pioneer attempt of the Home Education Committee deserves to be highly commended.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

Preparations In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Elaborate preparations are in progress in Bombay in connection with the observance of the Independence Day. Processions in all the wards of the city, hawking of khadi and public meetings will be the main items on the day's programme. The Executive Committee of the B. P. C. C. will meet on Monday evening to chalk out a detailed programme.

Mapula Muslims Asked To Unite

A general meeting of the Bombay Mapula League was held on 5th January at Khoja Mohalla under the presidentship of Mr. Amir Sultan, who explained the necessity of uniting the scattered Malabar Moslem forces in Bombay. Mr. K. B. Panikkar addressed the gathering. He emphasized the urgent need of strengthening the class organizations especially these abnormal times when the capitalists had begun their offensive under the pretext of war to make huge profits. He also appealed the audience not to be carried away by the insidious propaganda of communalists.

Bhandaris' Request To Govt. To Recruit Them In Army

A public meeting of the Bhandari community was held at Karwar with R. B. S. K. Bole, J.P., in the chair on last Sunday, to consider and adopt measures for securing recruitment of Bhandaris in the Battalion to be raised from the Bombay Presidency, admission into the Indian Navy and for relieving unemployment and distress arising out of the Prohibition introduced by the Congress Government.

Several resolutions were passed wishing success to Britain and France in the present war, requesting Central Government to recruit Bhandaris in the Indian Army and Navy and the Bombay Government for taking immediate steps to relieve distress among the Bhandaries by giving them permission to draw and sell fresh toddy.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by the Lady Joan Hope, the Lady Doreen Hope, Mr. J. G. Laithwaite Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Pricate Secretary to the Viceroy, Lt.-Colonel B. M. Mahon Military Secretary, Lt.-Colonel H. H. Elliot Surgeon, Mr. W. H. J. Christie Deputy Private Secretary, Captain W. A. G. Burns, Mr. F. H. G. Bridgman I.P., Captain R. V. Clifford and Captain G. E. V. Keighley Aides-de-Camp arrived at Government House.

The Viceroy inspected H. E. the Governor's Body-Guard.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Lady Joan Hope attended Divine Service at St. Columba's Church Waudby Road this evening.

Dawoodi Bohras In High Glee

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Jan. 5

The local Dawoodi Bohra community are celebrating with great eclat the Silver Jubilee Day of H. H. Sardar Saiyedna Taher Saifudin coming off to-morrow.

Shops, buildings and mosques are being decorated and illuminated

Bhaisaheb Taiyabbhai Saheb will preside over several functions to-morrow.

Swadeshi Radios Shortly To Be On Market

Tributes To Good Work Of Radio Electric Institute

"Yours is one of the pioneer institutions in Radio instruction which holds the key to the economic and industrial development of India" observed Mr. P.R. Advani, Director of Industries to the Government of Bombay, presiding at the Convocation of the Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chamber, Lamington Road, Bombay.

The function was followed by a Social Gathering and more than a thousand students, past and prescnt, and their parents mustered strong to celebrate the unique occasion in the history of their 'Alma Mater'.

A SECOND PLACE.

The President continuing his address said that technical and industrial education had been given a place, second to cultural education in this country; and that was the cause of the industrial backwardness of India as compared with America and Europe and even Japan which during the last century had made vast studies in technical advancement. The future economic and general progress of India depended upon its industrial growth and, therefore, earnest efforts were being made by public leaders to give a practical bias to all education. The Wardha Scheme embodied the very essence of technical instruction

INSTITUTE'S SERVICES.

The Radio Electric Institute was a centre of national progress as it nursed the nation's industrial growth.

In conclusion, the speaker congratulated the institute on the yeomen service it rendered to the youth of the country and expressed the hope that the Principal and staff would continue to do the good work they had undertaken and thus contribute to raise the standard of technical education in the country.

Out of three hundred candidates that appeared for the various examinations held by the department of Industries, the Radio Electric Institute scored the best results securing the first place in the number of successful students.

HISTORY OF INSTITUTION

Mr. N. H. Marathe, Superintendent of Instructions reading the Institute's report remarked: "This Institution was started in April 1934, with the principal idea of training students in Radio Engineering and Radio Repairs. Being the first endeavour of its kind in India, it soon attracted the attention of young men. and students from different provinces in India flocked to take their training here. Within a short time it was felt that official recognition of the courses conducted at the Institution would give it a proper standing and stability. An application was made towards the close of 1934, to the Secretary, Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency.

QUICK RECOGNITION.

It is a matter of pride to the residents of Bombay Presidency that the Department of Industries was very quick in recognising the importance of Radio as a promising career and at once set about framing a syllabus and rules for admissions and examinations.

Looking about us we find television and radio manufacture just catching the imagination of ambitious and industrious Indians and if they only get the needful financial backing they would soon show to the world that India also had intelligent research workers who could place before critical radios experts, and radio components which equalled foreign manufacture in quality.

SWADESHI RADIOS.

The engineering staff of the institute was in the past few months engaged in producing radios and are glad to place three five valve A.C. D.C. Radios completely assembled in the Institute's laboratories. We hope soon to place Indian made radios on the market at competitive prices."

The past and present students of the Institute presented an address to the Principal Mr. D. H. Marathe, enclosed in a silver casket.

The address eulogised the splendid work done by the Institute in the field of technology and paid tribute to the Principal's solicitude for each individual student.

The function came to a close after refreshments were served to the guests.

MAHARASHTRA DELEGATES FOR CONGRESS

Agreed List Of Candidates For Election

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, January 5.

A move is believed to be afoot among the local Congress workers to evolve an agreed list of candidates to be drawn proportionately from various groups within the Congress for the ensuing elections of delegates for the Ramgarh session of the Congress. The efforts are reported to have proved successful and the 30 seats allotted to this district will, it is understood, be split up, Congress Socialists 3, Communists 3, Royists 3, Official Congressmen 16 and Independents 5. An appeal over the signatures of representatives of all groups will be issued shortly asking voters to back up the agreed list.

Congress Candidate For Punjab By-Election

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Sardar Patel, on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board has accepted the recommendation of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee nominating Pandit Thakur Datt Vaid Multani, for the by-election to the Multan General Constituency of the Punjab Assembly necessitated by the resignation of Rai Bahadur Shamlal.

Following the request of the Provincial Congress Committee he has also instructed Sardar Teja Singh Swatantra to resign his seat in the Punjab Assembly. It will be recalled that he has been detained in jail since his election and is unable to attend a single sitting of the Assembly.—United Press.

BOMBAY CONGRESS DELEGATES

74 Nominations Filed

BOMBAY.

Seventy-four candidates have filed their nomination papers at the Congress House in connection with the ensuing election of delegates from Bombay to the Indian National Congress. The election of 25 delegates will come off on January 20 and 21. With the exception of two, all the sitting members of the B.P.C.C. are to contest the elections. The Congress Socialist Party is likely to contest only four or five of the wards.

The scrutiny of nomination papers is expected to take nearly a week. Habitual wearing of khadi from the 1st of May 1939 is one of the conditions which a candidate has to fulfil for being allowed to contest.

The following are the number of candidates who have filed nomination papers for each ward:—

Ward "A" (one seat):—2 candidates.
Ward "B" (three seats):—5 candidates.
Ward "C" (five seats):—12 candidates.
Ward "D" (three seats):—10 candidates.
Ward "E" (six seats):—19 candidates.
Ward "F" (three seats) 14 candidates.
Ward "G" (four seats):—12 candidates.

Bombay Legislative Council Election

The election to the four Bombay City, Khandesh, Belgaum-Sholapur, Bijapur and Northern Division Muslim Rural Seats will be held on Monday, March 11, 1940. Counting of votes will take place on March 19 and nomination papers will be filed on January 18.

DR. H. C. MOOKERJI TO SPEAK AT JINNAH HALL

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Nationalist Christian Party, there will be a public meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4, when Dr. H. C. Mookerji, M.L.A., President, All-India Conference of Indian Christians, will deliver a lecture on "Satyagraha" or "Warfare on the Christian Plane." Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside.

Death Of A Servant Of India

Death occurred at Madras on Tuesday last of Mr. Venkatasubbaiya, one of the senior members of the Servants of India Society.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1940

SIGNIFICANT SILENCE

The speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy at the dinner party given in his honour by Sir Manekji Dadaboy in Nagpur is not calculated to solve the present stalemate or even to improve the political position in any way. Fine words butter no parsnips and neither Lord Linlithgow's professions of sympathy for India's aspirations nor his protestations that he is always anxious to lend his co-operation in finding a solution to the outstanding issues of the day carries us far. Everybody shares his regrets that Provincial Autonomy should have been the first Indian casualty of the war. But the reversion "to a form of Government resembling far more closely and in very many ways that which operated before the introduction of the Montagu Chelmsford reforms" (or one may even say, the Morley-Minto ones) which Lord Linlithgow deplored, is the direct outcome of the policy laid down by himself at the behests of the British Government. It was not sheer cussedness or merely mock-heroics which forced the Congress Ministries to surrender the trust, imposed in them by the people of eight provinces, but the compelling recognition that they were only to be utilised as a cat's-paw of British Imperialism. The Viceroy's appeal to avoid too unbending a rigidity to keep an open mind and to be ready to make adjustments etc. is obviously addressed to Congress leaders; but as obviously it appears to us gratuitous. For the decision the Congress took over India's participation in war was done with the greatest goodwill to Britain and after the deepest deliberation over the issues involved. Mahatma Gandhi has repeatedly stressed that he would do nothing to embarrass the British Government, until driven to such a course by overwhelming force of circumstances. The resignation of the Congress Ministries was a most dignified protest, a protest which events show, has so far fallen on deaf ears.

Begging The Question

Lord Linlithgow alluded to the anomaly that while Indians are as thoroughly opposed to totalitarianism as the British people themselves, there should arise the present impasse between the Congress and the Government. This is no doubt a regrettable fact, but rather ambiguous are the words used by him in this context. His Excellency said: "India is wholehearted in her support for the ideals for which His Majesty's Government are fighting the war." This, we are afraid, is purely begging the question for, while it is certainly true that India hates Fascism, it is absolutely equivocal to aver as a corollary that she sympathises with the ideals which prompt His Majesty's Government in fighting the war, *for the simple reason that India does not know what those ideals are!* The resolution passed by the Working Committee in September made a very cogent appeal to the British Government to elucidate their war aims and to state how far they could be immediately made applicable to India. "How could India, which is herself bond professing to fight for freedom"—asked the Working Committee with devastating logic. Up to date neither the Viceroy nor the British Government have made any attempt to satisfy the Congress demand. To take the most charitable view, either they are unwilling to take India into their confidence or they have themselves the vaguest idea of what they are fighting for, except the classic one of somehow muddling through to victory. Even in his latest post-prandial oration at Nagpur Lord Linlithgow was studiously and eloquently silent over the Congress challenge. The speech is thus most significant for what it left unsaid. And what is left unsaid is that Britain is unwilling to give up her hold over India.

Wanted Action

His Excellency, of course, expatiated once again on the paramount necessity of harmonising the conflicting views of various communities, parties and interests. No impartial observer can gainsay the fact that communal dissensions are being accentuated day by day and that until they are dissolved the country cannot progress far. The problem of the Indian States, too, is there to be tackled. But can His Excellency truthfully say that the policies adopted by his Government particularly since the declaration of hostilities are the least likely to remove all those impediments in our path? Nature abhors a vacuum. It is as much true in the political as in the physical field. The communal acrimonies, which we are witnessing at present, are in a way directly due to the lack of any constructive lead from the British Government. The latter had a golden opportunity of utilising the war for placating Indian political opinion. Instead they have alienated it and indirectly encouraged fissiparous tendencies. The spate of interviews which Lord Linlithgow gave in September and October to all sorts of soi-disant leaders may have been actuated from the best of intentions. But to the amazed observer they essentially appeared as a subtle application of the well-worn doctrine of *Divide et impera*. It is certainly a statesman's task to acquaint himself with the divergences in the body politic, but in that process he must take care not to make the cure worse than the disease. Unity is an excellent ideal but it is also a relative ideal. To insist upon a hundred per cent. unity as a *sina-qua-non* of India's progress towards freedom is to postpone that freedom to the Greek Calends. This is a conclusion the Congress can never accept. Much as India values the Viceroy's vocal sympathies, he will be ultimately judged by his actions alone. It appears to us that Lord Linlithgow is only gyrating at present between two worlds—the one dead, the other powerless to be born.

Hore-Belisha's Exit

One comment on Mr Hore-Belisha's departure from the War Office and the British Cabinet is that it is the first major war-time sensation. This is perfectly true. It has astonished a whole world; for he was the last man to be regarded by any one as a possible casualty at all. In this connection the fact is highly significant that while the British Press as a whole confesses itself surprised there is not one single newspaper which has even so much as tried to hint at any reason for this major sensation. Nor is there any attempt to defend Mr. Chamberlain's action. The fact, which is borne out by Mr. Hore-Belisha's achievements and by the praises tha have just showered upon him in Britain, Canada and elsewhere, is that there is literally nothing which can justify a highly successful War Minister's virtual dismissal—**rendered more insulting by the offer of an inferior post—on merits.**

The only possible explanation seems to be in Mr. Chamberlain's own personal politics and principles. This explanation is further justified by the appointment to the War Office of Mr. Oliver Stanley, who has so far failed to make any mark as a Minister, but whose one qualification is that he is a scion—and a distinguished one at that—of the Tory aristocracy of Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain reveals himself, in spite of the war and in spite of assertions to the contrary, as guided fundamentally by the principles and demands of unadulterated Conservatism which is reaction. And this revelation is of grave importance to the world and particularly to India, for it has a direct bearing on the problem of Britain's conception of the "New Order" **and of her war and peace aims.**

War Conquers The Press

BY DEVERE ALLEN
Editor, Nofrontier News Service

At the end of the last war, the press of the belligerent world had reached the lowest possible depths of falsification, subservience, and irresponsibility. On September 3rd, 1939, like a dog digging for carion it started where it left off in 1918 and went down from there.

Thousands of examples could be cited, with the war only a few months old. Some of the more revealing ones will suffice, but they will show a trend that will justify press readers everywhere in using caution. The selections which follow have been made, not because they are more sensational than others, but because they indicate the more familiar devices by which the public is systematically deceived. From abuse and invective the customary technique varies all the way to mere suggestions that what propagandists want to happen has already taken place.

Disappointed because Colonel Lindbergh last fall took the stand he did on American neutrality, the British weekly "Truth" referred to him in a fairly extended article as "Judas Iscariot Lindbergh", and called his native land "The Thug's Own Country" and "a country whose national heroes have always been of pretty poor stuff". One must hasten to point out that, however angry were numerous other journals in Great Britain, this excess was not typical and at least once was rebuked by another paper.

But Beverly Baxter, a Member of Parliament, who writes alike for British papers and that usually excellent Canadian magazine, "McLeon's", wrote in the London "News Chronicle" (perhaps for later publication in Toronto?) that "reliable sources in Washington" (to which he could not possibly have had access, and which could not have been clairvoyant in any case) "believe that Colonel Lindbergh aims at continuing anti-British propaganda by a personal tour of Canada." Whatever mistakes the Colonel may or may not have made—his attitudes have no concern with the purpose of this article—these comments about him were obviously made up out of badly frayed cloth. They were inspired by the common feeling, by no means confined to Britain, that if people don't do what you want them to do, they are foes of your country.

★

Luxembourg and its admittedly warm spot in the geography of the war, figured in a report from somewhere in France—the region is important to note—by a correspondent of the labour newspaper in London, the "Daily Herald". In this dispatch it is stated that Luxembourg was in immediate danger of invasion; that 28 crack German divisions were concentrated just across the Luxembourg frontier; that the Grand Duchy was "swarming with secret agents"; that foreign motor cars were present in an incredible number: that Luxembourg was the key to the whole German offensive tactics.

I was in Luxembourg at the time, and read the story there. And what a fairy tale it was! I spent several days there, interviewed authoritative officials, and was accompanied by exceptionally competent and well-informed residents; I was granted really extraordinary facilities for observation and inquiry. Not one of these statements was true. One highly placed statesman of the Grand Duchy told me that he was almost as much worried over sensational press stories as about his country's diplomatic difficulties. Luxembourg officials did not believe they were soon to be invaded; there were no concentrations of German troops, if there were secret agents, as there doubtless were in a certain number, the authorities knew who virtually every one of them was, so efficient and vigilant are the administrators of the country; during the entire visit, in which by car I traversed the capital many times and covered many miles of the countryside, scarcely one foreign car was seen; officials cited French strategists who had sought to prove that a German invasion now would not help Germany but would actually aid the French. The press writer was not especially to be blamed; he had to send a story of about a thousand words on a topic about which he knew nothing save rumour and little of that. He had not been in Luxembourg. He had interviewed nobody responsible from there. Yet his story was front-paged with a four-column double-spread headline.

★

In the critical days of late October and mid-November when nerves were raw in Holland and Belgium, and when the peril of an invasion may perhaps have been more than imaginary, the press of at least three nations contributed to unnecessary scares by exaggerating and distorting known facts and by spreading reckless rumours. The Belgian daily, "Aujourd'hui", resorted to an old trick of American journals during the Spanish-American War, and printed often times the real facts in small type above great headlines which formed part of a sentence but which conveyed startling "news". In one of these memorable editions it said in huge letters, "A Great German Offensive"; above, in small letters, after one had bought the paper, he could read "Each Week That Passes Renders Less Probable. . ."

Repeatedly during this period Dutch and Belgian authorities had to issue denials of newspaper comments, some of which were broadcast again and again, with a reiteration that suggested a deliberate purpose, about an immediate invasion of Holland and Belgium. So great was the popular tension for a few days that on a single Saturday, one clerk alone at a large travel agency in Brussels sold 20,000 travellers' checks, because those who had funds wanted to put them into American dollars.

At this stage of a ticklish situation, the Belgian Government suppressed indefinitely the Rexist (Fascist) paper of Leon Degrelle, seized an edition of a Communist paper, and shut down on one issue of the Socialist pa-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

Frankly Speaking

China's Answer

For some time past energetic efforts have been in progress in certain quarters to prepare the ground for an "honourable" peace between China and Japan with Wang Ching Wei as the hero of that peace and virtual victory for Japan as the condition. With this object in view a subtle campaign has been started to discredit Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and to insinuate that the growing military strength of China was no more than a myth which was actually in process of being exploded. Recent reports give a shattering reply to such insinuations. They show clearly that China, so far from weakening, is dealing more than a blow for a blow and that it is in fact, the invader who is now in a bad way. And his plight will become pitiable presently if the projected embargo by America is put into effect. Britain and France are, of course, desperately anxious to "appease" Japan. But treachery to China and Chiang Kai-Shek is going to prove a very dangerous game.

The Venice Talks

There are two aspects to the recent Italo-Hungarian talks at Venice which are reported to have "already satisfied" Count Ciano. One relates to Italy's activities towards creating a Balkan bloc with herself at its head. Efforts to intervene between Hungary and Rumania and Hungary and Yugo-Slavia are parts of the same activities, which are based on a clever exploitation of the Communist menace. How far such activities are going to succeed it is too early yet to say. But King Carol's visit to Bessarabia and his speech suggest that Rumania seriously fears action by Russia in spite of the official repudiation by the latter sometime ago of any designs against that country. Italy may successfully play upon these fears.

Italo-German Conflict?

The second aspect relates to Hungary's position *vis-a-vis* her big neighbours. The problem has been worrying her rulers for two reasons. Nazi Germany has been making more or less unacceptable demands on her. Almost simultaneously there have been ominous hints and warnings on behalf of Russia by the Moscow radio. Assurances must have naturally been given by Count Ciano to allay the anxieties of Count Csaky. Russia, we think, has no intention of doing anything aggressive. But the danger from Germany was real. If Hungary has been promised protection by Italy as against Germany, very little remains of the Axis any more. The fact that Germany did not join the talks shows that the conflict between Italy and Germany is real.

Indirect Admission

The London "Times" has endorsed the observations made recently by Sir Maurice Gwyer in his convocation address at the Benares Hindu University. The journal admits that any new constitution for India ought to receive the imprimatur of Indians themselves but considers that it is not the work for a body of the temper or dimensions of a Parliament but rather for one of the nature of a Cabinet. Such criticism does not take us far and it is obviously based on the misunderstanding shared by Sir Maurice himself that a Constituent Assembly is necessarily a huge and unwieldy body. As we pointed out then and as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has himself affirmed since our comments appeared, the actual task of framing and drafting the constitution may very well be delegated to a small body of members of the Assembly, who can have the help of outside experts if necessary. In no other manner can the people give their true imprimatur to a constitution. The "Times" criticism, however, is valuable in a negative manner, for it proves that the truth has at last dawned upon the minds of even the Tory circles in Britain that among the first (and unlamented!) casualties of the war is the federal part of the Government of India Act 1935!

Commendable Response

The millowners of Bombay must be complimented upon the promptness with which they have opened cheap grain shops for their employees. The schedule of prices, which they have fixed, compares favourably with the prices operating in the bazaars at present and the workers will moreover have the guarantee of good quality of the stuff sold. The credit of 40 per cent of the wages allowed to them was an obvious need. If the scheme proves successful, there is, indeed, no reason why it should not be put on a permanent footing. The Government of Bombay, too, are understood to have decided to open 13 model grain shops in the city. While this number is hardly sufficient to cater to all the parts of Bombay, the model shops will have some effect on the prices through out the city. Some criticism is noticeable regarding the time which the Controller of Prices and the Consultative Committee are taking to fix the schedule of rates but the task is admittedly complex and a variety of interests are to be safeguarded. We trust, however there will be no avoidable delay in arriving at their final decision.

Leslie Hore-Belisha

By D. F. KARAKA

Nothing more unfortunate could have happened to Britain than that its war Minister should have resigned in the fifth month of the war. The resignation of Leslie Hore-Belisha is something more than the exit from the War Cabinet of an able, pushing, imaginative and conscientious individual, who was picked out early in life to shoulder the responsibility of the most important Cabinet portfolio of the day. It has a graver significance, for it marks the triumph in British policy of the old order, of those, who are the die-hard orthodoxy of the Conservative party and the Army, who have no vision and whose idea of discipline is as antiquated as they themselves are. In this unfortunate clash, which has obviously occurred, it is the younger generation that has to step out, even as that same orthodox element in Great Britain thought it fit to drive their young and uneconventional King Edward VIII away from his throne, his country and his people.

* * * *

Leslie Hore-Belisha is a commoner, born and bred. He has no pretensions to ancestry in the sense in which it is understood in England. He is an English Jew, one of the finest and ablest of a race, which produced men like Disraeli and Lord Reading. He was a Major in the last war and when that ghastly hambles was over he went to Oxford to acquire some of that peace with which that home of lost causes and of dreaming spires was endowed. He was one of the greatest products of post-war Oxford. The first President of the Union after the war, he inaugurated there the era of brilliant epigrams, which was to be the hallmark of the Oxford Union and began an epoch in its history, of which that institution is justly proud. He was gifted with a brilliant sense of repartee. He spoke in the manner of Disraeli, his words chosen from the pick of the English language. Polished sophisticated, cultured, he reflected that post-war attitude of the generation to which he belonged. The war had given him experience of life and death. It had created in him a new sense of values and he knew that some day he would get a chance of putting new ideas into operation, when his generation grew up to share the responsibilities of high office in the service of the State.

* * * *

Leslie Hore-Belisha became a Cabinet Minister earlier than anyone had expected. At forty-five he was Britain's youngest war Minister and already he had done work in the Ministry of Transport which was almost revolutionary in character but it made his name a by-word in England. No one could deny that he had with his unconventional and spectacular methods made transport safer for the people of England. The Belisha Beacon, the speed limit and automatic traffic signs brought some order on the English roads.

* * * *

When he came to the War Office, he had the confidence of a great majority of the British press and public. He had made his mark at Transport Office and at the War Office he began to put his new ideas early into operation. The clothes of soldiers, their diet, their recreation were tackled by him with a view to bring a humanising influence on the war. He refused to treat those, who fought for the country as cannon-fodder, to be weighed in the scales by the pound. They were human beings and he insisted on treating them as such. On more than one occasion he had conflicted with the hierarchy of the British Army and it was once asked in the House of Commons during question time whether it was not true that some of the higher officials in the Army were asked to resign by Hore-Belisha to make way for younger men. Lord Gort, the new Commander-in-Chief, was one of his finds and creations. But the old guard, whom he had pushed out, knew they could never forgive him. So, to-day there goes out one of the best men the British Cabinet ever had.

* * * *

The disapproval expressed by British Press of the Prime Minister's action in allowing Hore-Belisha to resign is almost unanimous, with the exception perhaps of the *Times*, who has a lame apology and explanation to offer. The *Glasgow Herald*, hits the nail on the head when it says: "Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation is likely to be received with a good deal of surprise, even a certain uneasiness. He is widely believed to possess qualities with which the Government as a whole is by no means too richly endowed."

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT

His Excellency the Viceroy began his numerous engagements this morning with a visit to Kamptee. On the road two welcome arches "Ambedkar Gate" and "Scheduled Caste Gate" expressing deep loyalty to His Excellency were erected.

—Nagpur Report.

* * * *

Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose wires to Rajen Babu ".....Request you not to attempt to quash and humiliate Bengal. Such an attempt will fail as ignominiously as attempts of British Imperialism during the last 35 years.....".

In other words heed this Hitleresque warning and quash and humiliate the Working Committee.

* * * *

Drawing an analogy between Congress and the Mahasabha, that famous Bengal Tiger, the Hon'ble Moulvi A. K. Fazlul Haq, is reported to have given tongue at Jubbulpore thus:—"All dogs are equal; he only difference between them is that some of them bark before they bite while the others do not"

Mr. Haq's transition from realms feline to those canine is rather a disappointing devolution.

* * * *

From the same report we learn that, according to Mr. Haq, "India was unsuited either for a Constituent Assembly or Dominion Status or Home Rule because it was not a nation....."

We wonder whether in this matter there is even an "only difference" among the Executive patriots of the Muslim League.

* * * *

The Junior Colleague very confidently asserts that there is none. But personally we—well, what does the one and only authoritative spokesman of Indian Muslims say to all this?

* * * *

Indian Mules Reach France

—Anglo-Indian report from New Delhi.

Must they rub it in?

* * * *

"Mahatma Gandhi's greatness must be realised, even though one may feel that it is tending to make India what it should not be, instead of making it what it may and can be.

—Sir C. P. Ramaswamy.

A Travancore, for instance?

* * * *

An astonished world is wondering why Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha was removed from the War Office.

Evidently it doesn't appreciate Mr. Neville Chamberlain's fundamental sentiments and facts about Belisha's distinguished successor.

* * * *

Count Ciano is reported to be already satisfied with his talks with Hungary's Foreign Minister, Count Csaky.

We are not. Our difficulty is the geographical problem, namely, that there is no common frontier between Italy and Hungary.

* * * *

THE HAGUE, January 6.

The Government has officially announced that any attack on Dutch territory will meet with obstinate armed resistance from whatever side it might come.

The announcement says that one cannot negotiate on the integrity of The Netherlands.—Reuter.

Hallo! Is the Fuhrer at it again?

* * * *

He: "So you didn't marry him. Did he break the engagement?"

She: "No. The engagement broke him."

* * * *

'I don't want my daughter tied to a hopeless idiot all her life,' said the testy father.

'Of course not', agreed the young man. 'Then I have your consent?'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Politeness is the zero mark of love's thermometer.

* * *

Every woman would live long, but no woman would grow old.

* * *

Some men are so mean that they even refuse to let their wives have the last word.

* * *

There is always room at the top: the lift doesn't run that high.

* * *

Nine times out of ten a proud spirit in a woman is mistaken for a sour disposition.

* * *

It is sometimes difficult to convince the head of the house that two heads are better than one.

Dutch Govt.'s Reply To German Press

Membership Of League Quite Compatible With True Neutrality

THE HAGUE, January 6.

The Government has officially announced that any attack on Dutch territory will meet with obstinate armed resistance from whatever side it might come.

The announcement says that one cannot negotiate on the integrity of the Netherlands.—Reuter.

"IT'S HOLLAND'S BUSINESS"

Authoritative circles state that Holland does not dream of tolerating any interference by third parties regarding the question whether in the present circumstances, it is desirable for her to remain a member of the League.

It is added, it is exclusively Holland's business to answer this question. This restatement of Holland's standpoint follows growing hints in the German Press and political circles that membership of the League is incompatible with true neutrality.—Reuter.

SHORT WAR PLAN ABANDONED?

"Red" Army Busy Digging Trenches On Karelian Isthmus

LONDON, Jan. 7.

According to reports from Finland, the Russians appear to have abandoned their plans for a short campaign in Finland and are now digging trenches and erecting barbed wire defences in the Karelian Isthmus.

It is pointed out the ice in the Gulf of Finland as well as in Lake Ladoga will soon enable the Russians to attack Finnish defences on the land, instead of launching costly frontal attacks. —Reuter.

FINNISH PILOT'S REMARKABLE FEAT

HELSINKI, January 6.

It is claimed that one of the most remarkable feats of the war was accomplished when one Finnish pilot accoun ed for six out of nine Russian aeroplanes which raided Utti 60 miles north-east of the Capital

Two other Russian aircraft were brought down in the same raid.

The Capital was again without an air-raid warning and life is steadily becoming more normal. Thirty-two cinemas have re opened.

To-day was the coldest day in Finland this winter, the temperature falling to 54 degrees with frost.—Reuter.

18 SOVIET 'PLANES SHOT DOWN?

HELSINKI, Jan. 6.

It is reported that at least 18 Soviet warplanes were shot down on Saturday over Finland.—Reuter.

BOMBING RAIDS

HELSINKI, January 6.

A communique reports increased artillery activity in the Karelian Isthmus, while on the Eastern Front, at Suommussalmi, fighting is in progress in the direction of Raate.

A number of minor engagements with the capture of 11 tanks and other war material are also reported.

The communique adds, taking advantage of the fine weather, the Soviet aircraft carried out a number of bombing raids over central and northern Finland at Mikkeli.

A number of civilians including women and children were killed. Finnish aircraft carried out numerous reconnaissance and bombing flights.—Reuter.

Soviet Claims Successful Raids

MOSCOW, January 6.

The Leningrad military area communique states:

There was nothing of importance on the Front to-day. The communique mentions patrol activities in various areas and adds a number of successful raids were carried out by Soviet aviation on enemy reserves and military objectives. Ten enemy 'planes were brought down in an aerial combat.—Reuter.

Western Front Not So Quiet

Artillery Action And Patrol Activity On Various Points

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A German High Command communique states that no important events occurred at the Western Front. "Our aircraft made reconnaissance flights over Great Britain and France."

German naval forces repeatedly intercepted groups of able-bodied Poles attempting to reach the enemy States from Baltic countries.

A Paris communique says that there was patrol activity on various points of the Front. There was rather lively artillery action on both sides from the beginning of the night in the region east of Blies.

An earlier Paris communique stated:

During the day our patrols encountered the enemy at various points along the front and brought back some prisoners.

WAR MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE

For the second time in 24 hours M. Daladier held a conference at the War Ministry. Those present included General Gamelin, also the Chief of the General Staff, Ministers for the Army, Navy, Air and Labour.—Reuter.

POST TO EVADE BLOCKADE

LONDON, Jan. 7.

A notice recently published by the German Legation at Oslo, which announces admission duty free into Germany of food parcels not exceeding 25 marks value or 5 kilos weight is one among many instances reaching London showing the increasing extent to which the post is being used in the endeavour to evade blockade. The practice is not confined either to food nor to countries continuous Germany and from evidence in British contraband control is necessary to arrest this organised traffic.—B. O. W.

SIEGFRIED LINE WORKERS WARNED

LONDON, January 6.

All the workers on Siegfried Line who are at present on leave are warned by a special announcement on the German radio to return to the line on Monday and Tuesday.

Special trains are being provided to take the men back to the line.—Reuter.

ADDITIONS TO ITALIAN NAVY

Rome.—a hundred and sixteen mo or fishing trawlers are entering the Italian Navy, according to several decrees published in the official Gazette this morning. Thirty-one of them have been registered as convoy escorts and 85 as minelayers.—Reuter.

Chinese Buddhist Mission For India

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

The Chinese Buddhist Goodwill Mission consisting of six members headed by Rev. Tai Hsu, President of the Buddhist Society of China, will arrive at Calcutta on January 9 next. The Mission will visit all important Buddhist pilgrimages and pay respects to Dr Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other leading personalities of India.—United Press

LUCKNOW Jan 5.—His Excellency the Governor of U P and Lady Hallet have given a donation of Rs. 200 to the Turkish Earthquake Relief Fund.—United Press.

WHY HORE-BELISHA MADE HIS EXIT

(Continued from Page 1)

ing democracy within its ranks.

"The Daily Herald" says the new President of the Board of Trade, Sir Andrew Duncan, has proven organising ability and regards him as "probably a good choice."

Similar line of criticism is adopted by "The News Chronicle" regarding the change of War Minister.

"The Daily Telegraph" says of the changes: "They might in significance be likened to nothing more serious than changes of watch on board a ship and they are indicative not of weakness but of strength as showing that fresh energies and capacities are amply available for direction of vital services of State."

ENTIRELY TO HIS CREDIT

Referring to Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation it says that his readiness to stand aside now is entirely to his credit. It will enhance rather than diminish the recognition of qualities he has displayed as Minister of War. Of Mr. Belisha's successor it says that Mr. Oliver Stanley has qualities and temperament to make him "persona grata" to all concerned in the manifold activities and contacts of War Office and it cannot fail to be satisfaction to him to know that he is succeeding to the office of his father held during the last war. It congratulates the Prime Minister on having had the courage to go outside politics and to choose men of practical experience and proved administrative capacity for important posts of Ministry of Information and Board of Trade.

"The impression left on the public will be that Government has been strengthened in its claims upon national confidence for unflinching and effective prosecution of war."—B. O. W.

JUDGMENT DEFERRED

No Ministerial Differences?

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Reuters Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

"The circumstances surrounding the resignation of Mr. Hore-Belisha naturally continue to excite widespread speculation, but responsible quarters are inclined to defer judgment preferring waiting for some more definite light on the whole position. In view of the suggestions published in the morning press, it should be borne in mind that high officers and officials of the War Office are precluded by their duties from making comment on such suggestions. Any suggestion that Mr. Hore-Belisha's resignation was the outcome of any sense of grievance on the part of general officers who might be personally affected by his policy at the War Office is, Reuters Parliamentary correspondent learns on high authority, without foundation.

WILL PREMIER EXPLAIN?

It is doubtful if the Prime Minister will refer to the matter in his speech at Mansion House on Tuesday, but it is likely to be further ventilated when Parliament reassembles on January 16. It is, however, uncertain whether Mr. Hore-Belisha will make a personal statement to the Commons on that occasion, since he has definitely stated that there was no difference on the policy between himself and the Prime Minister. Personal statements of this nature are customarily made only in cases where the resignation is due to Ministerial differences over policy. It is emphasized that one clear fact emerges from Mr. Hore-Belisha's letter to the Prime Minister, namely, that there is no question of any difference on the subject of the energetic pursuit of the war to a victorious end.—Reuter.

Germany Delighted At "Dissension"

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.

The resignation of Hore-Belisha has caused a tremendous surprise in Germany, according to messages from Berlin. It is greeted with delight in official circles, and the press asserts it to be "an example of dissension and lack of confidence within the British Government."

Mr. Hore-Belisha has been described in Germany as "the chief representative of the Jewish Gang", which it is alleged, controls the Cabinet and upon this ground his departure is warmly welcomed. Moreover Nazis have always entertained real respect for his organising talents, and are glad to be relieved of a formidable adversary.

German caricaturists and propagandists are sorry as Mr. Hore-Belisha has been the object of ridicule and abuse in the press, which has tried to give the impression that Mr. Hore-Belisha was forced into the Cabinet by a "Jewish Plutocratic Clique."—Reuter.

RUMANIA WILL DEFEND BESSARABIA

King Carol's Declaration: Royal Resident's Assurance

BUCHAREST, Jan. 6.

An impressive demonstration of Roumania's determination to defend Bessarabia in eastern frontier took place in Chisiance on the Soviet-Roumanian frontier where King Carol to-day attended the traditional Epiphany ceremony.

In a speech, King Carol declared:

"When I set foot on the soil of Bessarabia, I feel I am entering not a country which is attached to Roumania but a country which is and will always remain Roumanian territory.

The unity of the whole country guarantees that these frontiers will never be invaded and the words addressed to me to-day proved the unshakable unity of the nation which will never allow an enemy to set foot on the sacred soil of Roumania."

Prior to King Carol's speech the Royal Resident of Bessarabia had expressed the readiness of the population to sacrifice their lives for the country and ministry leaders had assured King Carol of their loyalty.—Reuter.

FRANCO-TURKISH TALKS

ISTANBUL, Jan. 7.

Official circles confirm that following economic talks in Paris between a Turkish delegation and representatives of the French Government, an agreement could be signed in the next few days.

It is stated that the talks have been brought to a most successful conclusion.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GREEK TRADE AGREEMENT

PARIS, Jan 6.

It is officially announced that a trade agreement has been reached between France and Greece.

It is stated that the agreement will result in "important development of trade" between the two countries.—Reuter.

IRISH INTERNMENT BILL

DUBLIN, Jan. 7.

It is officially learned that the President Dr Hyde has convened a meeting of the Council of State for to-morrow to consult the Council, whether the Offences Against State Bill, empowering Government to intern people of suspicion, should be referred by him to the Supreme Court asking "if the Bill is repugnant to the Constitution."

This will be the first meeting of the Council of State, which is a purely consultative body, since it was established under the new constitution in December, 1937.—Reuter.

GILDER ELECTED PRESIDENT

The Annual General meeting of the Bombay Medical Association (The Indian Medical Association's, Bombay Branch) was held on Sunday evening at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Kamal Mansion, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Dr M. D. D. Gilder, c Minister for Health, Bombay was elected President of the Association.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers were also elected:—Vice-Presidents:—Dr. Mrs. Doshibhoy J. R Dadabhoy and Dr. U. B. Narayanrao; Hon. Treasurer: Dr. Chamanlal Mehta; Jt. Hon. Secretaries: Drs S. V. Oak, G. V. Dravid and J. G Parekh.

Members:—Drs. K. K. Dadachanji, J. V. Vora, A. D. Mastakar U. B. Naryanrao, B. B. Yodh, B. B Vaidya, D. G. Tenduikar, P. T. Patel, S. N. Ganti and C. S. Krishna.

Drs. Jivraj N. Mehta, G. P Deshmukh, S. G. Vengsarkar and M. C. Bilpodiwala, being past Presidents become ex-officio members.

The meeting was followed by a dinner, which was attended by many prominent medical 'umina ries of Bombay.

Among those present were Dr M D. D. Gilder, Major General Buckley, Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay, Col. Bhatia and Col Sokhey.

NEED FOR CONTROL.

The out-going President, Dr Bilpodiwala, in the course of his address urged the necessity for Governmental control of the soaring prices of drugs and the micals

Dr. Gilder speaking on the occasion stressed the need for the unification of the various medical associations in the Province

Several other members also spoke and made a strong appeal for the consolidation into one body of the number of medical associations, which were each detrimental to the general interests of the profession as long as they were working separately.

NO RETURN TO REICH

Thousands Of German Origin Living In Italian S. Tyrol

ROME, January 6.

More than 82,000 persons of German origin living in Italian South Tyrol have voted to remain in Italy.

Fifty-one per cent. of the German population of the provinces of Trento, Udine and Belluno comprising nearly 20,000 persons have declined to return to the Reich.

The percentage in Bolzano declining to return to the Reich was 27 comprising over 63,000.—Reuter.

SHOP GIRLS FOR MUNITION WORK

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 6.

The newspaper "Telegraaf" writes: "No fewer than 15 of Berlin's largest clothing establishments will be shut down on February 1.

Everywhere, throughout Germany, small shops, particularly those selling textiles, shoes and food are being compelled to close.

The displaced shop girls are being trained for munition work Frost is adding to the difficulties of the house wives. Coal and potatoes are becoming harder and harder to get and green vegetables are also scarce.—Reuter

BRITAIN TO SEARCH U. S. LINER "MANHATTAN"

NEW YORK, January 6.

The British contraband authorities have ordered the detention of the United States liner "Manhattan" (24,000 tons) when she arrives in Gibraltar, according to local shipping officials, who state that she will be searched for contraband. The "Manhattan" left New York for Genoa on December 30.—Reuter.

NAZI STORY OF N. W. F. TROUBLE

LONDON, Jan. 6.

German 'wishful thinking' is again displayed in persistent attempts to persuade themselves that India's North West Frontier is extremely disturbed and especially that Waziristan is the scene of a serious outbreak. As a matter of fact, says "The Times," Waziristan is less troubled than it was early last year and although there have been some cases of kidnapping, brigandage and sabotage it has not given Indian authorities any grounds for anxiety. The agitation of an embroiled section of Afridis with Afghan Government been defeated by Joint British-Afghan action and rest of frontier is quiet.—B.O.W.

MUCH "WISHFUL THINKING"

LONDON, January 6.

"The Times" in a leader declares that the recent German attempts to show that the North-West Frontier of India is extremely disturbed, and that there has been a serious outbreak in Waziristan show that there has been much "wishful thinking". As a matter of fact, Waziristan is less troubled than it was early last year, although there have been some cases of kidnapping, brigandage and sabotage, but they have not given the Indian authorities any ground for anxiety. The recent revival of tales in the German Press that Russia is planning Alexander-like conquests in the Middle East has no doubt increased Muslim anxieties but the Afghan Government who are well-informed as to the affairs in Central Asia are understood to have noted no sign of exceptional military activity on the Oxus.—Reuter.

COLLEGE GIRLS SUPPORT YOUNG CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE.

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

An informal meeting of girl students of the Bombay Colleges, who are in sympathy with the aims and objects of the forthcoming "Brihan Maharashtra Young Congressmen's Conference" was held this morning in the premises of the Ruia College, with Shrimati Ambabai Behere presiding. The meeting decided to support the Conference and launch a propaganda drive for the same forthwith.—United Press.

Russo-German Trade Talks

Berlin Delegation Chief Returns For Fresh Instructions

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Although it is known that the trade negotiations between Germany and Russia are proceeding satisfactorily, the head of the German Delegation has returned to Berlin for fresh instructions. He had a long conference with Herr von Ribbentrop yesterday.

Two of the problems that are puzzling the Germans are how the German goods are to be transported to Russia and how German industry can fulfil Russian orders.

The transport difficulty is a very serious one and arises mainly from the difference between the gauges of German and Russian railways. The German railways are of Standard Gauge and Russian railways 3-1/1 inches wider. The only way is to lift the goods from the German chassis and put them on Russian chassis.—Reuter.

Forerunners Of Other Imperial Forces

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Reuter's special correspondent with the B. E. F. sends the following despatch to-day:—

I watched a detachment of the Indian contingent to the B. E. F. arrive at the railhead in the forward area of the British Zone.

It was the first party of Indians to reach so advanced a position in France. They represented the first troops from Empire and Overseas to come to the Front as a unit—forerunners of other Imperial forces that are crossing the world to help Great Britain

It was indeed a historic occasion. Indians had come to the end of a long journey. Many of them, about a month ago, were in the neighbourhood of the Khyber Pass. One of their officers, a British Major told me, he was stationed at Quetta when he received orders to collect the men from the N. W. F. province and leave with them on the first stage of the journey to France within two days. This was done. From various parts of the Punjab and N. W. F. Province, Indian troops with mules and transport carts were on their way across India to the port of embarkation.

Indians' first job was a welcome one. In small parties they lined up opposite two large kitchen tables in a yard, behind which were British soldiers, and were served out steaming hot tea. I asked a fine looking bearded officer if it was his first visit to France. He told me he was here in 1914 and in 1915. He was fighting in Gallipoli from 1915 to 1919 and served in Messopotamia.—Reuter.

RATIONING SCHEME

Morrison's Broadcast

LONDON, Jan. 6

Monday, January 8, will be a "Coupon Monday," making the introduction of the first official rationing scheme which covers sugar, butter, bacon and ham.

Mr. Morrison broadcasting on the subject said, that the scheme was in no way caused by U-Boats or mines. He added: "We shall have all the food need."

The object was to devote the utmost shipping space and foreign exchange to armaments and raw materials. The watchword of the whole scheme was to share and share alike. In the last war, rationing was not introduced until shortage had arisen. This time, we are not waiting for food queues but forestalling and preventing them.—Reuter.

Ramaswamy Mudaliar At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member with the Government of India, will meet the U. P. Governor to-day at a lunch in Government House.

He will also meet Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Sir Sultan Ahmed is coming to Allahabad to see Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, and will be staying with Mr. Pannalal, I.C.S., Adviser to the Governor, with whom the Commerce Member is staying.

PRICE CONTROL.

It is understood that the forthcoming Conference of representatives of Provincial Governments and States which will take place at Delhi on January 24 and 25 for discussion of control of prices will be attended by officials only.—United Press.

Subhas For Ellore

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose left this evening for Madras to preside over the Andhra Political Sufferers Conference to be held at Ellore on January 9.—United Press.

CONGRESS M.L.A. RESIGNS

Punjab State Prisoner's Action To Get Another Elected

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

The Associated Press understands that Sardar Teja Singh Swatanter, member of the Punjab Assembly, who is at present a State Prisoner in Campbellpur Jail, has sent his resignation of the membership of the Punjab Assembly to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee.

It will be recalled that on the recommendation of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, Sardar Patel had asked Sardar Teja Singh to resign from the membership of the Assembly in order that another Congressman may be returned. Sardar Patel, it is further learnt, would send the resignation to the Governor of the Punjab through the leader of the Congress Party in the Punjab Assembly. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava —A.P.

MAHARASHTRA IN WINNING POSITION

Deodhar's Tall Score: Hazare Deadly With Leather Against W. I. States

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 7.

Maharashtra found itself in winning position at the end of the second day's play in their fixture against Western India States in Ranji Trophy Western Zone Semi-Final. They declared their innings at the lunch score of 543 for 8 wkts. with Prof. Deodhar (not out) 157 and Doctor 20.

Western India States playing for the rest of day made 170 for 5 at close. Faizahmed and Khan Saheb of Manavadar faced Maharashtra attack well scoring 61 and 55 (not out) respectively.

LAHORE COLLECTIONS FOR TURKEY

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

In response to the joint appeal issued by H. E. the Governor of the Punjab and the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Anatolia a sum of Rs. 17,000 was collected on the spot at a public meeting held this evening in the Town Hall. Mr. Allan Mitchel, the Commissioner of Lahore Division, presided.—A.P

CIANO-CSAKY TALKS

(Continued from Page 1)

garian Governments have the same views about peace."

NEW ELEMENT IN SITUATION

A London cable says:—

According to the Rome radio there will be further conversation between Count Ciano and Count Csaky on Sunday morning.

Commenting on Saturday's meeting the radio says that it was a political event of major importance.

"Although the talks were of great consequence, it must be borne in mind that it being primarily a private visit, no agenda of the subjects to be reviewed had been prepared beforehand. The solidarity and friendship between the two countries would come into operation if certain events occurred.

"A new element in the international situation is the fact that the Soviet Union has now a common frontier with Hungary but Italian policy is not opposed to the Soviet policy so long as the latter remains inside Russia."

Following a further conversation between Count Ciano and Count Csaky, lasting an hour, a communique was issued from Venice stating that the Ministers exchanged views on the general European situation.

"Once again they have been to state with satisfaction that the foundations on which friendship and close collaboration between the two countries rest are solid and secure and there exists perfect identity of views between the two Governments on all problems."—Reuter.

LATE BELIRAM.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Working Committee of the Bengal Hindu Mahasabha have adopted a resolution recording deep sorrow and abhorrence at the murder of Rai Bahadur Beliram Dhawan and calling upon the Punjab and Frontier Governments to take prompt action for bringing the culprits to book.—United Press.

Jinnah-Jawahar Correspondence

WHERE BASIC PRINCIPLES ARE IN CONFLICT

(Continued from page 1)

Nehru to Mr. Jinnah dated 9-12-39:—

MY DEAR JINNAH: Two days ago I sent you a letter informing you that I intended going to Bombay soon and hoped to meet you there. Yesterday morning I read in the newspapers your statement fixing December 22nd as a "Day of Deliverance and Thanksgiving" as a mark of relief that the Congress Governments have at last ceased to function. I have read this statement very carefully more than once and have given twenty-four hours thought to the matter. It is not for me, in this letter, to enter into any controversy about facts or impressions or conclusions. You know my views about these, formed, I hope, in all earnestness and with all desire to find the truth. It may be that I am mistaken, but I have sought more light and that light has not come.

CONDITION FOR FRUITFUL TALK

But what has oppressed me terribly since yesterday is the realisation that our sense of values and objectives in life and politics differs so very greatly. I had hoped, after our conversations, that this was not so great. But now the gulf appears to be wider than ever. Under these circumstances, I wonder what purpose will be served by our discussing with each other the problems that confront us. There must be some common ground for discussion to yield fruit. I think I owe it to you as well as to myself to put this difficulty before you.

You were good enough to show me in Delhi a letter you had received from Bijnor. I inquired into the matter and I am informed that the version of facts given to you is not correct and is wholly misleading. If you would care to have an explanation of what happened I could obtain it for you from Bijnor. For this purpose, I would like to have a copy of the letter you showed me in Delhi.

Yours, sincerely,
JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

JINNAH'S CONDITION

Copy of letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Pandit Nehru dated 13-12-39 Bombay:—

DEAR JAWAHARLAL: I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th December. I did not know where to address my reply to you as your movements were reported in the press to be uncertain. The latest announcement is that you are arriving in Bombay on the 14th of December and I am, therefore, sending this letter to your Bombay address. I quite agree with you that "there must be some common ground for discussion, some common objective aimed at for that discussion to yield fruit." That is the very reason why I made it clear in our conversation at Delhi in October last to Mr. Gandhi and yourself.

First, that so long as the Congress is not prepared to treat the Muslim League as the authoritative and representative organisation of the Mussalmans of India, it was not possible to carry on talks regarding the Hindu-Muslim settlement as that was the basis laid down by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, and second, that we cannot endorse the Congress demand for the declaration as laid down in the resolution of the Working Committee confirmed by the All-India Congress Committee on 10th October 1939, apart from the nebulous and impracticable character of it, till we reach an agreement with regard to the minority problem.

CONDITION FOR JOINT DECLARATION

The Muslim League was also not satisfied with the declaration made by the Viceroy. If happily we could settle the Hindu-Muslim question then we would be in a position to evolve an agreed formula for a demand of declaration by His Majesty's Government that would satisfy us; neither the first nor the second suggestion of mine was acceptable to Mr. Gandhi or to yourself at Delhi, but you were good enough to express your wish that you would like to meet me again and I said that I would be always glad to see you. In reply to your letter of the 1st December expressing your wish to see me in Bombay I inform you that I shall be in Bombay till the third week of December and I shall be glad to see you, and I can only say that if you desire to discuss the matter further I am at your disposal.

BIJNOR INCIDENT

As regards your reference to the Bijnor incident I am sure that you will agree with me that it required a thorough judicial examination and enquiry before any conclusion can be arrived at, and it is hardly worth our while to deal with one instance, for in my judgment the whole working of the Constitution and our charges against the Congress Government must be thoroughly examined by a Royal Commission.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A JINNAH.

JAWAHAR'S REPLY

Copy of letter from Pandit Nehru to Mr. Jinnah dated 14-12-39 from Bombay:—

My Dear JINNAH: Thank you for your letter of the 13th December which was delivered to me in the forenoon to-day on my arrival here. I sent you my last letter from Allahabad after reading and giving full thought to your statement about the celebration of "A Day of Deliverance and Thanksgiving" by the Muslims. This statement had distressed me greatly as it made me realise that the gulf that separated us in our approach to public problems was very great. In view of this fundamental difference, I wondered what common ground there was for discussion and I put my difficulty before you. That difficulty remains.

CONGRESS AND THE LEAGUE

In your letter you have emphasized two other preliminary conditions before any common ground for discussion can arise. The first is that the Congress must treat the Muslim League as the authoritative and representative organisation of the Mussalmans of India. The Congress has always considered the League as a very important and influential organisation of the Muslims and it is because of this that we have been eager to settle any differences that may exist between us.

But presumably what you suggest is something more and involves some kind of repudiation by us of our dissociation from other Muslims who are not in the League. There are, as you know, a large number of Muslims in the Congress, who have been and are our closest colleagues. There are Muslim organisations like the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the All-India Shia Conference, the Majlis-e-Ahrar, the All-India Momin Conference, etc., apart from Trade Unions and Peasant Unions which have many Muslims as their members. As a general rule, many of these organisations and individuals have adopted the same political platform as we have done in the Congress. We cannot possibly dissociate ourselves from them or disown them in any way.

BASIS OF CONGRESS

You have rightly pointed out on many occasions that the Congress does not represent everybody in India. Of course not. It does not represent those who disagree with it, whether they are Muslims or Hindus. In the ultimate analysis it represents its members and sympathisers. So also the Muslim League, as any other organisation, represents its own members and sympathisers. But there is this vital difference that, while the Congress by its Constitution has its membership open to all who subscribe to its objective and methods, the Muslim League is only open to Muslims. Thus the Congress constitutionally has a national basis which it cannot give up without putting an end to its existence. There are many Hindus, as you know, in the Hindu Mahasabha who oppose the idea of the Congress representing the Hindus as such. Then there are the Sikhs and others who claim that they should be heard when communal matters are considered.

CAN'T ACCEDE CLAIM

I am afraid, therefore, that if your desire is that we should consider the League as the sole organisation representing the Muslims to the exclusion of all others, we are wholly unable to accede to it. It would be equally at variance with facts if we made a similar claim for the Congress, in spite of the vastness of the Congress organisation. But I would venture to say that such questions do not arise when two organisations deal with each other and consider problems of mutual interest.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES

Your second point is that the Muslim League cannot endorse the Congress demand for a declaration from the British Government. I regret to learn this for this means that, apart from communal questions, we differ entirely on purely political grounds. The Congress demand is essentially for a declaration of war aims and more especially for a declaration of Indian Independence and the right of the Indian people to frame their own Constitution without external interference. If the Muslim League does not agree to this, this means that our political objectives are wholly dissimilar. The Congress demand is not new. It is inherent in Article one of the Congress and all our policy for many years past has been based on it. It is inconceivable to me how the Congress can give it up or even vary it. Personally I would be entirely opposed to any attempt at variation. But this is not a personal matter. There is a resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, endorsed by a thousand meetings all over India and I am powerless to ignore it.

It thus seems that politically we have no common ground and that our objectives are different. That in itself makes discussion difficult and fruitless. What led me to write my last letter to you also remains —the prospect of a celebration of "a Day of Deliverance" by the Muslims, as suggested by you. That raises very vital and far-reaching issues, in which I need not go now, but which must influence all of us. That approach to the communal problem cannot be reconciled with an attempt to solve it.

LITTLE PURPOSE IN MEETING.

I feel, therefore, that it will serve little purpose for us to meet at this stage and under these conditions with this background. I should like to assure you, however, that we are always prepared to have free and frank discussions of the communal or other problems as between the Congress and the League. I note what you say about the Bijnor incident. It has been our misfortune that charges are made in a onesided way and they are never inquired into or disposed of. You will appreciate that it is very very easy to make complaints and very unsafe to rely upon them without due inquiry.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

JINNAH ON CONGRESS DECLARATION

Copy of letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Pandit Nehru dated 15th December 1939:

DEAR JAWAHARLAL, I am in receipt of your letter of the 14th December 1939 and I am sorry to say that you have not appreciated my position with regard to the second point. I did not say that Muslim League cannot endorse the Congress demand for a declaration from British Government. What I have said was that we cannot endorse the Congress demand for the declaration as laid down in the resolution of the Working Committee and confirmed by the All-India Congress Committee of the 10th October 1939 for the reasons I have already specified in my letter.

If this resolution of the Congress cannot be modified in any way, and as you say that personally you would be entirely opposed to any attempt at variation of it and as you make it clear that you are wholly unable to treat with the Muslim League as the authoritative and representative organisation of the Mussalmans of India, may I know in these circumstances what do you expect or wish me to do.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) M. A. JINNAH.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

MY DEAR JINNAH: Thank you for your letter of December 15th. I realise the difference you have pointed out. Of course, the Muslim League cannot oppose the idea of any declaration. What the Congress had asked for was an enunciation of war aims and a recognition of India's Independence and the right of her people to frame their Constitution, a right that must necessarily be inherent in Independence. All these are basic principles which flow from our objective of Independence, and as the Muslim League has the same declared objective, there should be no difference of opinion about them. In the application of these principles many important matters will no doubt have to be considered. But so far as the basic demands are concerned, they are of the very essence of Indian Nationalism. To give them up or to vary them materially is to knock down our case for Independence.

FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES

In regard to the war also the Congress has repeatedly declared its policy during the last eleven years. The present declaration is a logical outcome of that policy. I have personally had some share in shaping this policy and I have attached importance to it. You will appreciate that it is exceedingly difficult, apart from the question of desirability, to vary such long-established and fundamental policies. These policies are political in their essence and, I would venture to say, are the only policies which flow from a demand for Indian Freedom. Details may be considered and discussed, their application should be worked out in mutual co-operation and; in particular, the interests of various groups and minorities should be considered carefully and protected.

But to challenge the very basis of that declaration is to demonstrate that there is a great difference in political outlook and policies. This, as such, has nothing to do with the Hindu-Muslim problem. It is because of this that I feel that there is little in common in our political objectives.

HURDLES AND OBSTRUCTIONS

May I say again that no one on our behalf, so far as I know, challenges or minimises the authority, influence and importance of the Muslim League. It is for this reason that we have been eager to discuss matters with it and to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the problems that confront us. Unfortunately, we never seem to reach even the proper discussion of these problems as various hurdles and obstructions, in the shape of conditions precedent, come in our way. These conditions precedent, as I have ventured to point out to you, have far-reaching significance. I do not know why they should be allowed to obstruct all progress or prevent us from considering these problems. It should not be difficult to remove these hurdles and come to grips with the subject itself. But as these hurdles continue and others are added to them, I am compelled to think that the real difficulty is the difference in political outlook and objectives.

PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIER

At the present moment, the decision to have an all India demonstration on December 22nd has added a psychological barrier which effectively prevents mutual approach and discussion. I regret this exceedingly and have earnestly wished that you would see your way to remove this barrier which is leading and can only lead to ill-will. I still hope that you may be able to do so.

I do wish to assure you that for my part I do not want to leave any stone unturned which can lead to mutual understanding and settlement. But you will not have me, as I do not want to have you, leave integrity of mind and purpose in pursuit of anything. Nothing worthwhile can be gained that way. I have deep political convictions and I have laboured in accordance with them these many years. I cannot leave them at any time, much less now when the world is in the throes of a terrific crisis.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
—A. P.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

Leslie Hore-Belisha's resignation recalls the famous repartee of a back-bencher during the former's term as President of the Oxford Union. Hore-Belisha was generally known for the sharpness of his replies. Already he had been asked two questions to both of which he had given brilliant retorts. Both gentlemen felt almost crushed, more so because they knew that Hore-Belisha used to score off them week after week. At last from the back-benches there rose an insignificant undergraduate. "Mr. President", he asked in a booming voice, "what was the third question you asked me to ask you?" There was great applause and Mr. Hore-Belisha could make no reply.

Now that Talkless has at last won, Sir Sultan Chinoy will probably be promoted to a higher division. I mean his horse, of course.

Overheard at the race course: "If Spadasmic had won I would have got much more." You mean Erasmic, surely.

One day I suggest a meeting for conversation purposes between our foreign gentleman and the Parsee gentleman on Nepean Sea Road. You won't have to go and see the Chump at Oxford after that.

WANTED

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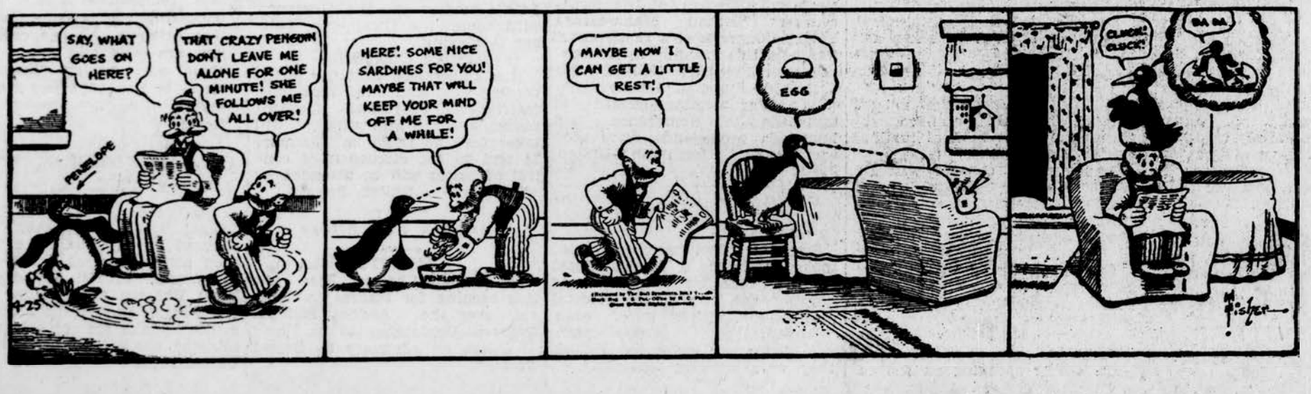
MUTT AND JEFF—As Far As We Know, Penelope Must Have Taken Jeff's Head for an Eggplant By BUD FISHER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OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Turkish Tragedy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The news of the earthquake havoc in Trukey with a death roll of 40,000 people—men, women and children—is indeed staggering. The Indian public who recently had to pass through two similar calamities of nature in Bihar and Quetta, can fully imagine and realize the amount and extent of loss of life and property which the earthquake in Turkey must have brought in its wake. It is indeed heart-rending to picture to yourself the heaps of dead and the multitudes of dying human being under such tragic conditions. The tragedy becomes all the more gruesome when you know that you cannot extricate the hundreds of people from under the debris who might still be alive, lying helpless hoping against hopes that someone might come to their rescue. This happened in Bihar, in Quetta and this is what we learn from the news, is happening in various parts of Turkey. In fact when nature works such a havoc in its own inexorable and inscrutable way, man with all his organisation, inventions and the ways and means he has learned through the experience of centuries, finds himself in a most abject, helpless and pitiable plight. Therefore, those who perish under such tragic conditions, deserve humanity's tear of sympathy.

Not the least woeful is the lot of the survivors of the catasrophe, who are reported to be dying in hundreds on account of cold, snow and blizzard and for want of proper food, clothing and shelter. How one can help fellow human beings in such a miserable plight is the question which comes uppermost in the minds of all civilized people.

There is immediate need of rendering help to the victims of the tragedy who are still alive but struggling for existence. No doubt India has got her own problems arising out of her abject poverty and famine conditions in some parts; but she must do her little bit to alleviate the suffering of such a large section of humanity, irrespective of the considerations of race, nationality or distance. The help can best be rendered by mutual co-operation of the individual citizens, families and official and non-official organizations functioning in the country. Public spirited men and women throughout the country can do a lot without much loss of time

The following suggestions though not exhaustive may prove useful:—

1. Political, Social and Religious organizations should collect subscriptions through their responsible members or groups going round in deputations in each town.

2. Officers and employees working in Government as well as non-Government offices, companies and factories can contribute their quota to this noble cause.

3. Teachers and Students of educational institutions can themselves raise funds however small and also collect from the public.

4. Cinema proprietors in every town can be persuaded to give half of their one day's gross proceeds and there is no doubt that a much larger number of people will be visiting the particular shows with the mental satisfaction that a part of the money spent by them would be utilized for a humanitarian purpose.

I am not in favour of holding musical concerts or staging dramas with the object of raising funds for such a purpose as a tragedy like this should never provide an occasion for merriment, revelry and light-heartedness. The suggestion for taking a part of the proceeds of cinema shows has been made because Cinema shows are a daily routine of modern town life while entertainments specially organized on such occasions stand on a different plane.—Yours, etc.,

AMOLAK RAM KAPUR.

Lahore, Jan. 2.

Indian Shipping & Scindia's Contribution

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,Mr. Walchand Hirachand has done well in drawing public attention to the work of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in respect of Indian shipping in his speech on the 21st December last at the 20th ordinary general meeting of the Company held in Bombay. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Company had carried free of charge large quantities of cargoes from time to time at the request of several relief organisations and thus contributed in an indirect manner a handsome sum of over Rs. 30,000 towards bringing relief and solace to the suffering humanity. It is a matter for congratulation also to note that the Company intends to start a Shipbuilding yard in this country. One should wish the Company every success in this enterprise.

The Company has been and is doing its best towards supplying Indian personnel to the Indian merchant shipping industry. The rate war in respect of Haj pilgrim traffic has been a disastrous affair. The Government of India have not come to the help of the Company or of the Haj pilgrims. The Company for its part did everything in its power, but the Government were not able to come to their help. It is a matter for satisfaction to know that the Scindia Company has always been ready and willing and is ready and willing now, as in the past, to carry the Haj pilgrims at the rates fixed by the Government, provided the Company is treated fairly and equitably and allotted a share of the traffic which will not affect the position and status of national shipping interests either now or in the future.

The future is somewhat dismal. So far as the Tripartite agreement between the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the British Indian and Asiatic Companies is concerned, the former is now giving notice of the termination of the Tripartite agreement. It is to be hoped that every possible avenue will be explored for safeguarding and securing the just claims of Indian shipping in India's maritime trades.

During this war, the absence of Indian shipping has been brought home to us and we are in entire agreement with Mr. Walchand Hirachand when he says:—At a time when one reads the news of sinking of ships after ships, it will be clear even to the meanest intelligence that had the Government of India, in response to the demand in the country, helped the development of ship-building yards in India, not only would they have helped India by providing the necessary ships for preserving and expanding her overseas markets in the interests of her large maritime trade, but they would also have supplied India and even Britain with ships for safeguarding their coasts and defending them against their common enemies.

Of course, the political situations dominates every other issue in this country, and until we get the freedom of this country, all these problems, major and minor, cannot be satisfactorily solved. But with an Indian member in charge of the portfolio of Commerce and with the Government professing openly its sympathy and support for Indian industries, I see no reason why the Government of India cannot respond to the persistent and insistent demand of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. Will the Government of India seize the opportunity, respond to the needs of the times and do their duty by the ship-building and shipping industries which are unfortunately neglected for years past in this land—a land where these very industries had created a record of glorious activities in the past?—Yours, etc.,

S. SATYAMURTI.

Madras, Jan. 1.

A Pnemonic Calendar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As in past years, I have compiled a pnemonic calendar for the year that has just commenced. This consists of a sentence as follows:—

"So slyly though ye plan devilry ye reach a big futile O' which may well be a hint to the Nazi and Soviet aggressors.

This sentence of twelve words enables one to find out the day of the week on which any month in the year will commence. The twelve words stand for the twelve months and the number of letters in each word is the number of the day of the week on which that month commences. Thus January 1940 began on Monday which is the 2nd day of the week (taking Sunday as the 1st) and the first word in the above sentence is therefore made up of two letters: 'So'.

Conversely, this pnemonic helps to determine the day of the month from the day of the week. For instance, if we want to know on what dates the Thursdays fall in December, 1940, we look up the twelfth word in the sentence, which is one-lettered, signifying that the month began on a Sunday. The Thursdays, therefore, fall on the 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th of December, 1940. Xmas day 1940, incidentally, will fall on a Wednesday.—Yours, etc.

RUSTAM B. PAYMASTER.

Bandra Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Municipal Board of Bandra was elected in November, 1938 and began to function in December when the various committees were elected. These elections of the President and the various committees will take place shortly. I want to suggest that these elections should not take place on party lines, but should be held with a view to collect together the able and honest men from among the Progressives, the Congressites and the Independents.

A coalition of so-called Independents and Progressives has been running the administration for the year. From that I have heard of the proceedings of the Municipality, it appears that the coalition of Progressives and Independents refuse in a most undemocratic manner to listen to reason and appeals for justice. Propositions moved by the Congress Party are negatived even when they are reasonable. One clear instance I shall point out. Recently a resolution was moved by the Congress Party to extend to the newly established Harijan colony at Danda—Khar, the amenities of Electric Lights in approached road, Water Supply and Sanitary Service. Strange as it will appear two Harijan representatives whom Dr. Ambedkar has tied to the Progressive chariot wheels, opposed and voted against the resolution, which but for this strange behaviour on their part would certainly have been carried.

A similar resolution was brought forward by one of the two Harijan Members of the Board and part of it was carried because the Congress Party not only supported it but its Deputy Leader Mr. Naik seconded it. The Congress could have objected to the reopening of the question before the expiry of the time limit but did not display such a puerility.

Is it fair that pubic work should suffer because of party quarrels? And should parties quarrel for petty trifles or no principles alone? I believe that the introduction of Party politics in Municipal affairs has been a sad mistake. Is it not fair even now to mend matters by the Leaders of the several Parties meeting together and deciding upon agreeing to run the Municipal Administration on recognised principles with a view only to promote the welfare of the voters and not in the interests of Parties?—Yours, etc.,

M. S. ALLELA.

Viceroy Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Exactly a year after his official visit Lord Linlithgow accompanied by Lady Linlithgow arrived here from Nagpur this afternoon.

Punctually at 3 p.m. the white-coloured Viceregal special train steamed in at the Victoria Terminus.

As the arrival was private the Viceroy and Lady Linlithgow were received by the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley.

Among those few who were present at the platform to accord a welcome were Messrs. B. N. Karanjia and Mathuradas Vissanji, the Mayor and Sheriff of Bombay and a large number of high Government officials.

Inside the station precincts all the platforms and entrances were heavily guarded by the Railway Police and every thoroughfare was properly cordoned by several posses of khaki-clad guardians of the law.

Only permit-holders were allowed to go in. Journalists and cameramen from the Press were admitted only after their permits were thoroughly scrutinised.

An unpleasant incident which took place on the station was the treatment meted out to the Pressmen by Mr. F. E. Sharpe, Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police who was in-charge of the 'bundobust' at the Victoria Terminus.

When the Pressmen requested for permission to have a closer view of the reception the Superintendent peremptorily ordered the Chief Reporter of a city journal to stand.

Not a single pressman was allowed to go anywhere close to the place where the reception took place.

The photographers finding it impossible to take any pictures from the distance permitted gave up the attempt.

Viceroy's Surprise Visit To Villages

NAGPUR, January 6.

Despite the crowded programme for his stay in Nagpur, His Excellency the Viceroy found the time to pay a 90 minute surprise visit to two of the typical villages in the neighbourhood of Nagpur, namely, Phetri and Yerla, seven and nine miles respectively from here.

The names of the villages had been kept a secret, as his Excellency intended to see them in their day-to-day conditions. A trail of dust on the roads to the villages marked His Excellency's motor drive there and, in the course of his walk through the village streets, the Viceroy entered low-roofed huts and spoke to the men folk concerning co-operative enterprises, crop prospects and prices. In one of the huts belonging to these classes

(Coninued in Col. 5)

War Conquers The Press

(Continued from page 6)

per, the "Peuple", whose former director was a member of the Cabinet. It also squelched an issue of a satirical weekly, "Pourouoi Pas?", which had gone so far as to unite a criticism of the Reich's ambassador with the insinuation that he was a headache to the Belgian government—thus dragging the whole policy of neutrality into a legitimate lampoon. The officials had sought desperately to maintain a completely free press, but the excesses of some writers, whose self-discipline could not be relied on at so tense a moment, forced their hand. In such a case, what should be the attitude of those who believe stoutly in free speech? The masses of the people overwhelmingly want to give no provocation that will drag them into the war; even as a neutral their country is making sacrifices that are almost unbearable for the nation's economy. The price of neutrality in such circumstances must be either self-control or government control. Even the British authorities prohibit the caricaturing of Hitler on the stage; if a belligerent can take such a stand, argue those who support the Belgian authorities in their position, must Belgians be permitted, right under the heel of the German armies and incomparably outweighed, to vent their spleen, no matter how justified by events?

★

Even the stolid London 'Times', which prides itself on its sobriety and poise, makes a regular practice of printing each day a quotation from some German about the wickedness or stupidity of the Germans as a whole. Spengler, Nietzsche, Goethe or some other German, either with a generally critical attitude or a temporary and limited complaint, is quoted, and not, as a rule, so much against that peculiar Nazi bent which is a characteristic of the present German government, but against the German nation as a whole. This is precisely what spokesmen for Britain have insisted they were not going to do; the 'Times' justifies it on the ground that the Nazis do it against the British. Which is likelier to have good effects on neutral opinion—to ape the worst Nazi habits, or rise above them?

Not the least curious thing about this most curious of wars is the regeneration of Nietzsche. In the last war he was universally cited as proof of German militarism and philosophical degeneracy. Now he is the bosom friend of every Allied journalist who wants to print his bitter criticisms of German culture! By an adroit exegesis, he can be made to suit any argument that serves the moment. But why this particular reversal?

★

Madame Genevieve Tabouis continues to outrival the soothsayers of old. She writes for a multitude of papers. Her publishers usually describe her as "world famous". She really has a wide experience and a fund of diplomatic knowledge. But she travels through keyholes as one only could if possessed of an astral body. She couples her frequently informative articles in her own French paper, and in the London "Sunday Dispatch" with word-for-word accounts of Hitler's confidential speeches in secret meetings with this diplomat or that, or with his army chieftains. She had given many times a blow-by-blow description of the great German offensive on the Western Front, placing the date at so many times one loses count, and in almost every place available. So far if she has been once correct, her prophecy must have been published in some obscure journal. After a series of such prognostications, made with minute detail, she finally said, in "Marianne", "Thus Hitler hesitates. The disaccord is complete between the Reichswehr, the generals, the diplomats, over the attack in the West. But, on the contrary, on the lack of effectives to undertake this attack, the agreement is unanimous." The disaccord seems to have included Madame Tabouis; for she now has it that Hitler can't attack for lack of effectives, after long weeks to make ready, which by all her previous writings he had ready in abundance even long before the war began. Yet even a magazine as ordinarily intelligent as "The New Republic" plays her up to American readers as a correspondent 'par excellence'.

★

Most common of all, perhaps, is the pack-dog technique. Let one set up a cry and bedlam breaks loose everywhere. A writer reports gravely in some newspaper without proper qualification, that a startling event has occurred. He may have qualified the report himself, but the next one to lift the report does not. It may be, for example, the purported resignation of General von Brauchitsch.

Without waiting to confirm the report, hundreds of correspondents, eager not to be left behind in reporting something they missed (frequently because it never happened), rush into print with stories that begin, "Now that Germany's leading General has split with the Fuehrer...." This is followed by a series of long, learned articles by anonymous "diplomatic correspondents" and editorial commentators, who show why the resignation took place, what is at stake for the Nazis, who is likely to succeed in the army command, and what vast portents are involved for the world. The economic, political, scientific strategic, psychological, moral and metaphysical aspects of this news item are exploited to the full in thousands of pages all over Europe (and, it must be said, often also in the United States).

A day comes when it is clear that von Brauchitsch never resigned at all. What happens? Do any of the reporters, editors, diplomatic experts, commentators, ever admit their mistake? Don't be silly! They are too quickly off on the scent of new rumours, in a vague hope—which unfortunately is all too well justified—that if they bark loudly enough up a new path, the time wasted along the old one will be forgotten.

Incidentally, if the American broadcasting companies were really wise in their zestful search for news, they would take out of Berlin, Paris and London the three radio reporters who are manfully trying to do a good job under impossible conditions, and place them where they could carry infinitely more dependable facts to the people——in Brussels, Amsterdam and Copenhagen. Yet so delicate is the situation of these neutral capitals that they themselves would prefer to leave things as they are!

In all of this there is no slightest intent to clear the Nazis from their supreme status as the war's most ardent and unscrupulous propagandists. They rear their attacks in language that would place the gutter on a pinnacle by contrast. "Simplicissimus", that once delightful journal of satire, depicts Baron Munchhausen in heaven, poring over a copy of the London 'Times', and exclaiming "What a poor liar I was!" They have, however, not only impermeated their press with so many lies that they have lost the world's interest, but their denunciatory vocabulary has become exhausted. Fiction has to be entertaining in order to hold one's interest.

The victims of all this, in all countries, are the plain people. Victims, that is, for a time. The day will possibly arrive when, so cynical, disillusioned and fed up with falsehoods will they become, that the entire publishing world, the good along with the rest, will lose its influence until the cheats and tricksters are kicked out. Worse things, perhaps, could happen.

(Continued from Col. 3)

the discussion was proceeding where the womenfolk were having their mid-day meal of rotli and bhaji. While in this low-roofed hut, the Viceroy humorously remarked that he could not stay longer, because, if he stood upright, he would lift the roof on his shoulders.

His Excellency also visited other villagers and, while walking along the village streets, discussed the agricultural conditions with the tenant farmers.

VILLAGE SMITHY

The Viceroy showed great interest in the village smithy, and later entered a hut tenanted by two depressed class families. He asked one of the male inmates how much he would spend on his daughter's marriage, to which the villager replied that he was poor and could not afford to give more than a few clothes and couple of rupees.

His Excellency also chatted to an old man squatting outside another hut, and drying a quantity of juar spread in front of him. The man looked dejected and told his distinguished visitor that he was alone in the world.

MONEY TO POOR

In one of the villages, the Viceroy gave away small sums of money to some poor people.

During his tour of the villages, the Viceroy was accompanied by the Governor, the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur Division.—A. P.

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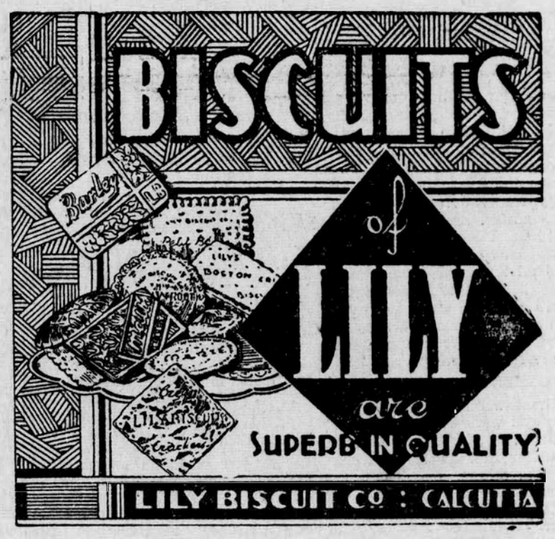

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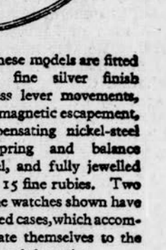

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DR. JAYAKAR ENTERTAINED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who is now in Bombay, on a short visit was the chief guest of honour at a dinner party arranged tonight by the Managing Committee of the Swastic League, at the Swastic Mandir.

Professor A. B. Gajendragadkar, the G. O. C. of the League, made the welcome speech, in the course of which he said that the guest of the night, though he settled down in England by reason of his present high appointment, still continued to be the President of the League, and this he considered as the greatest honour to the Swastic League.

He also referred to the recent press statements in the "Times of India," that Dr. Jayakar discussed political questions, the other day, with Mr. B. G. Kher, Bombay's Ex-Premier, and that he had come to India to settle the differences between the British Government and the Congress.

Dr. Jayakar, while thanking the League for the honour done to him, strongly contradicted the press statements and said that he had come to India only on a short holiday and that Mr. Kher's visit was only a private and friendly one. He humorously remarked that the differences between the British Government and the Congress were only a domestic affair as between a husband and wife and so an intermediary like him was not necessary to settle their differences. He hoped that the differences would be soon patched up and the British Government and the Congress would soon join as peaceful husband and wife.

The function closed with a musical entertainment by Miss Shushila Tambe.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1940

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Travancore Dewan's Sermon On Mahatma!

"Had Done To Make Indian Name More Honoured Than Any Other Man"

MUNNAR (Travancore), Jan. 4.

"Mahatma Gandhi's greatness must be realised, even though one may feel that it is tending to make India what it should not be, instead of making it what it may and can be", said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in an address here in which he surveyed the achievements of some great men of modern times.

Sir Ramaswami said that it was his duty to speak of Mahatma Gandhi as one of the authentically great men of India and of the world. He (Sir Ramaswami) had the misfortune of differing from Mahatma Gandhi in respect of practically every item in his programme. He also believed that Mahatma Gandhi was responsible for much of the present spiritual and political obscurantism, and believed that his lead in politics was wrong and anachronistic. But it was his duty to emphasise that without any advantages of birth or personality, and mainly by adherence to faith and that magnetism which came of faith strongly held, Mahatma Gandhi had established a directive influence not only in India but the world at large.

TRUE YOGI

He was a true yogi of the type produced in India. Great preceptors often wrought great good, and equally often, had been disturbing and reactionary influences. But still, one could not forget that Mahatma Gandhi had done more to raise the self-respect of India, to make the Indian name more honoured, than almost any other man of the last 50 years. To a man who had spent himself without any reservation for the good of his country, homage could not be withheld. But greatness and its drawbacks and handicaps as well as advantages. Sir Ramaswami believed that Mahatma Gandhi's mission was the very reverse of the mission of, say, Kemal Pasha and Vivekananda in their several spheres.

OTHER GREAT MEN

Sir Ramaswami also dealt with the life and work of Kemal Pasha, Lord Haldane, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Willingdon, Swami Vivekananda and others.

UNREST IN TRAVANCORE.

Speaking of happenings last year in Travancore Politics, Sir Ramaswami said that that was merely the foam breaking on the shore, foam due to great currents and counter-currents which began in India and led to a kind of general unrest. Old values were vanishing but new ideals were slow in taking their place. The foundations of belief were swept away, and the terrible problems of living and unemployment accentuated in Travancore by reason of its educational advancement and economic lag—these occasioned a kind of general malice. Men and women spent their assets fully believing that as a result of their education, they would obtain a livelihood and the standards of living would be raised. They got a suffix to their names but found nothing to do. They then found it necessary to give vent to their resentment someway), and it was natural, whenever anybody was to be blamed, the Government would be blamed. That was the secret of the agitation in Travancore and in many other places.

They had to deal with both the outer and inner causes in tackling this. The policy in Travancore and in India was to take the young minds away from over-much brooding over vague ideas, and confused cogitation over impossible ideals; make them do something, produce something, create something, make them think of industrial, manual or other work. That was the programme before the Government of Travancore.—A. P.

CONGRESS WEEK, A SPLENDID SUCCESS

Travancore State Congress President Congratulates Workers

Mr. R. V. Thomas, the seventh President of the Travancore State Congress has issued the following statement:—

With extreme delight and gratification I beg to proclaim that the Congress Week has been a splendid success in the Meenachil Taluq. A large number of meetings have been conducted in the different parts of the Taluq bringing home to the people the need for Responsible Government. I congratulate the workers of the State Congress for the effective manner in which they have conducted the meetings in spite of all the police precautions. The enthusiastic response from the people has definitely demonstrated their deep affection for the State Congress and how keen they are on attaining Responsible Government. This evening I am leading a Jatha and addressing a public meeting at Palai.

My parting message to the people of my Taluq and to the whole of Travancore is to continue the struggle undaunted and to show to the world that we are determined to win Responsible Government, notwithstanding all the ruthless repression.

Mr. P. P. John, is nominated as my successor.

The inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Cutch air service took place last week at the hands of Maharaja Kumar Vijayrajji at Bhuj aerodrome. The "City of Bhavnagar" of the Airways of India flew from Juhu to Bhuj on the occasion. Photo shows the scene at Bhuj on the arrival of the 'plane.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL UNITY

Haroon's Invitation To Sind Hindus

KARACHI, Jan. 6.

"Whether we are in the Muslim League or outside, we are prepared to come to a reasonable and honourable understanding with the Hindu minority," declares Sir Abdulla Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, in a Press statement inviting Hindu leaders to a conference to compose Hindu-Muslim differences in the province.

He opines that the conference will offer the leaders of Hindu opinion an opportunity to place their terms and "help us in laying down permanent conventions, which it may be impossible for any Ministry to break."

Sir Abdulla Haroon concludes: "I want to know what guarantees, concessions and safeguards the Hindus want from the accredited representatives of Muslim public opinion. This offer I had made so early as in October, 1938, but it then went unheeded. It is after a year again that I am repeating the same offer. Will my Hindu friends take advantage of and respond to it?"—United Press.

OUTLAW SURRENDERS

PESHAWAR, Jan. 6.

Ajab, the notorious Afridi outlaw is reported to have been arrested in a village near Peshawar.

Acting on information, a party of police surrounded the house in which Ajab was hiding. Ajab opened indiscriminate fire on the police who luckily escaped.

The outlaw eventually surrendered.—A.P

Kidnapped Girls Released

BANNU, January 6.

Two Hindu minor girls of Ghazikhel and one minor girl of Bragi together with another Hindu named Ganeshdas of Shahbazkhel reached Tajori police station yesterday after release from captivity of Bhitani tribal bandits. Their release was effected under pressure of the Government.—United Press.

POLICEMAN & TWO DACOITS KILLED

Clash With Gangsters In Godhra Village

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

A gruesome tragedy in which a Police constable is stated to have been attacked with lathis, spears and swords by a gang of thirty dacoits ending in his immediate death in the encounter is related by a message received from village Vandela, in Godhra District.

According to the report, besides the policeman two of the dacoits are stated to have been shot dead by the Police party. It appears, the gang of dacoits were decamping after having looted a Bohra's shop when they were overtaken by the Police party who got scent of the incident.

A fierce encounter followed between the two parties in which the police poured a volley of shots on the dacoits wounding three and killing two while the rest made good their escape, leaving only eight of them to be arrested and taken into custody by the pursuing police party.—United Press.

Mail Lorry Looted

BANNU, Jan. 6.

A mail lorry coming from Razmak to Bannu was held up today at five miles from Razmak.

The whole mail was looted and two Muslim passengers were kidnapped.—United Press.

Red Posters Dropped In S. Waziristan

PESHAWAR, Jan. 6.

The R.A.F. 'planes, it is learned, have dropped red posters on the Shabi Khel Mahsud-inhabited tract in South Waziristan where Major A. N. Duggal and some Hindus are being confined, warning the tribesmen against damage to the roads and culverts which would be punished with severe air action.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS & INDEPENDENCE

New Pledge Can Be Taken Omitting "Those Words"

LUCKNOW, Jan. 6.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, has issued the following statement:—

"Since the publication of my statement on the new Independence Pledge a number of friends enquired if it was not possible to take the new pledge itself, leaving those words which expressed belief in the constructive programme. They pointed out that the taking of the old pledge might involve the holding of separate meetings which would not be desirable.

"I fully agree that it is not desirable to hold separate meetings and I have, therefore, no objection to party members taking the new pledge omitting the words.

"I referred if they cannot get Congress Committees to agree to allow them to read the old pledge in their meetings."—United Press.

DISAPPROVAL OF NEW PLEDGE

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 5.

Disapproval of the new Independence Day Pledge, as formulated by the Congress Working Committee, is expressed by the Maharashtra Radical Congressmen in a statement issued to-day over the signature of Messrs. V. M. Tarkunde, G. P. Khare, A. N. Patil, M.L.A., V. G. Kulkarni, A. K. Bhonsale, V. V. Phatak, Laxmanshastri Joshi, M. R. Dalvi and H. R. Mahajani.

KISANS STAND BY ORIGINAL PLEDGE

BOMBAY, Jan. 7.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), Vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, in a statement on the new "Independence Day" pledge, says that the duty of the Kisan Sabhaites is to stand by the original pledge and to place before the public the attainment of Kisan-Mazdoor Raj as the goal of the Freedom's struggle and the achievement of Purna Swaraj as its immediate objective.—United Press.

Great National Disaster In Turkey

WORLD-WIDE SYMPATHY FOR 'QUAKE-STRICKEN

Ankara Broadcast Thanks India: Harrowing Tale Of Havoc, Followed By Floods

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

THE thanks of the Turkish people to India for the sympathy shown to them and the assistance rendered in connection with the Turkish earthquake were contained in a special broadcast to India last night from the Turkish broadcasting station at Ankara.

The broadcast, which was given in English, Urdu and Persian, contained a graphic description of the catastrophe which overwhelmed Anatolia.

VIOLENT 'QUAKE SHAKES TURKEY

The following is the text of the broadcast:—

"On the night of December 26th, when you in India were sleeping quietly and peacefully in your homes, a violent earthquake shook the north-eastern province of Anatolia and turned this part of the country into a desert of ruins. The cold was intense and falling snow added bit by bit to the tragedy, which has brought death and desolation to hundreds of thousands.

Three of the largest and most important towns, Arzandjan, Sivas and Amassia, were completely destroyed. At Arzandjan the only building left standing was the military barracks. Churches, schools, shops none were spared. Last year the whole town was celebrating the opening of the new Railway Station. Now it is in ruins. The temperature in this part of the country is 30 degrees below zero, and blizzards are raging. In such weather some 30 or 40 thousand people have been left homeless. Some, whose homes still stood partially, were too frightened to return to them and wandered about in the bitter cold and snow.

PROMPT ACTION

The Government took immediate steps to rescue the survivors, and many thousands of men, women and children have been removed to other parts of the country. The President, M. Ismet Ineunu, and the Ministers of Interior and of Health visited the afflicted areas the very next day and personally directed rescue operations. On the first morning after the disaster the Turkish Red Crescent Society sent 10,000 Turkish lires, blankets, clothes and medical supplies. From Istambul several shiploads of supplies were sent through the Black Sea to be distributed throughout the northern centres. The first hospital train left Ankara for the stricken areas only three hours after the disaster occurred. Doctors and nurses from all parts of the country have arrived to offer their assistance. Thousands of wounded lie about in the snow, deprived of the most elementary needs.

TREMENDOUS TASK.

Bakeries and other shops having been destroyed, bread and other supplies must be brought from all over the country and arrangements must be made for hot meals to be distributed among the homeless. Precautions against the spreading of disease must be taken. The task facing the Government is tremendous.

WORLD SYMPATHY.

The task of gathering funds and supplies is most acute and the whole Turkish nation has volunteered to do their utmost in this very necessary and urgent work. Relief Committees in all parts of the country are making rounds from house to house gathering clothes, shoes, blankets and other supplies, so far £750,000 (Turkish) have been contributed. Some women have even given their wedding rings. Contributions are being received for the relief fund from almost every country in the world. The United States' Red Cross Society gave a donation of ten thousand dollars, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Afghanistan, Belgium, Rumania, Greece, Jugo-Slavia, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and others have given substantial contributions to the Turkish Red Crescent Society. Messages of condolence are pouring into Ankara from all over the world and people have offered to help in many other ways. Turkey cannot adequately express her gratitude to all those countries who have sympathised with her and who have rendered and offered material and moral assistance.

HUGE HAVOC.

The number of dead is estimated at about 30,000 but the precise number cannot yet be assessed. The number of places destroyed has not yet been estimated. In addition to a great

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

Reception Of New Pledge In Gujarat

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 6.

Brisk preparations are being made to observe the Independence Day throughout Gujarat. Leading Congress workers are busy touring every corner of Gujarat and giving required instructions to the people. Sardar Patel, it seems, is very keen on making this day historic at this critical juncture.

The new pledge has been received here with mixed feelings. Radical members of Gujarat have strongly protested against it, specially concerning the part which refers to the constructive programme. Radical workers are busy drafting a new pledge for the 26th. The Gujarat Radical League at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution noting its protest against the new Independence pledge.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE JUG OF DEATH

DIANA DRAYTON, HER FATHER AND BOGGS LIE IN THE CELLAR, PRISONERS OF CANELLI
5-22
THERE! MY GAG WAS LOOSE! CAN YOU GET YOURS OFF?
BUT WE'RE STILL TIED!
KEEP TRYIN'! IF THEY DUMP SOME MORE O' THEM BLOOMIN' BARRELS IN HERE, WE'RE DONE FOR!
BUT - THEY'RE EMPTY!
THEY AIN'T H'EMPTY! THEY'RE FULL O' CARBON MONOXIDE GAS! IF WE DON'T GET OUT, THERE AIN'T - - - - -
LOOK!
OKAY, SILK! TILT TH' BARRELS SO'S TH' GAS FLOWS INTO TH' TUBE!
BLIMEY, 'ERE IT COMES!
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